

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

NEW SERIES.

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No. 393.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

PRICE [WITH MAP OF AMERICA.] 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

## EMANCIPATION OF THE AMERICAN SLAVES.

THE ultra-Liberal party all over Europe seem to have made a blind compact among themselves to regard the American contest as simply a war on the one hand for the suppression of slavery and on the other for the right of holding slaves. Garibaldi even has been persuaded that this is the case, and it is said that he still talks of placing his sword, as soon as he has recovered, at the service of the Northern States. Whatever the origin of the quarrel may have been—and the election of a President to whom abolitionist principles were imputed had certainly a great deal to do with it—it must be plain enough now to every one who chooses to read the American news that the continuance of slavery is not the question at issue at all. Does any one imagine that, if the Southerners were suddenly to liberate their slaves, the North would make peace with them on that account, or that, if they acknowledged the supremacy of the Northern Government, the President would thereupon proceed to devise some general measure of emancipation? On the contrary, the North would sacrifice all the black men that were ever flogged could it by so doing hope to bring back the South to its allegiance, while the South would never reunite with the North, even if it were offered the most solemn and binding guarantee that the institution of slavery should be rendered perpetual, and that the American Government would not only maintain but extend it.

If the North has always been so anxious to abolish slavery throughout the United States, why did no member of Congress

ever introduce a formal proposition to that effect, instead of leaving the matter to be legislated for by each State separately? We are, of course, aware that there has for many years been a strong sincere feeling among certain classes in the North in favour of emancipation. Nearly all the writers of books have been on that side, and, with becoming literary ardour, have advocated a measure which they felt to be just, without troubling themselves about the mode of carrying it out. The Northern politicians, on the other hand, have never made any serious endeavours to deal with the slavery question, of which the difficulties were only too apparent. Nor, judging from the hatred and contempt which the population of the North in general show for the unfortunate blacks, can we believe that a proposition to emancipate them in an honest manner, by offering a fair compensation to the proprietors, would ever have been popular there, or that it would even have been tolerated. At all events, no such project was ever agitated, and we feel sure that no scheme for liberating the negro by means of a general and very considerable tax would have been entertained. The great majority of the people in the North, especially the hordes of German and Irish immigrants, and the mob in general, care nothing what becomes of the black man as long as he keeps out of the same room and out of the same railway-carriage that they may happen to be sitting in. It is now a matter of European notoriety that some of the Northern legislators would banish the negro altogether on the simple ground that the white people don't like him and can't live

with him, though we have not yet heard that the President's strong invitation to exile has been interpreted into an absolute edict of transportation. We can infer, however, from the mere fact of such a document having been issued and accepted as the proper sort of thing to publish, what disposition there would have been in the North, either now or before the war broke out, to pay an immense sum of money in order to secure to the hated negro the blessings of freedom. The only liberty the Northerners as a body would give him is liberty to leave the country.

It is quite possible that, since North and South have come to blows, a new class of Abolitionists may have arisen. We mean that mass of persons who cared nothing for the welfare of the negro before the strife began, and who now only look upon his emancipation as a means of wounding and enfeebling the Southern enemy. Let us say that there were some Abolitionists, as doubtless there were, who would gladly have emancipated the slaves at almost any sacrifice. Then there were others who would not have minded setting them free if it could have been done cheap and without ruining any one but the proprietors. There were others, again, who thought the slaves had better remain as they were, and a good many more who were positively opposed to their liberation. Since the North and South have been at open warfare, and in proportion as the chances of a reconciliation have diminished, the Government has been considering, not what measures would be best for the good of North and South together, but what measures would be most



THE EXECUTION OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS, PADILLA, BRAVO, AND MALDONADO.—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY ANTONIO GISEBERT, IN THE SPANISH SCHOOL AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.)



injurious to the South as a separate State. Accordingly, while the hatred of the negro appears to have increased (probably because all Americans are enraged to think the black man should in any way have been the cause of such a vast political edifice as the United States breaking up), the desire for emancipating the negroes of the Southern proprietors has increased also. But this step, which, it appears, is now to be taken, will be due, not to any love for the slave, but simply to hatred of the proprietor. It requires no argument to prove this. In the edict which Mr. Lincoln has just issued, emancipation is not promised but threatened. The President does not say to the negroes, "Out of pity for your condition we have resolved to make you free." He says to the masters, "Because you have dared to rebel, and if you continue in rebellion, we will set your slaves loose. If the armies of the Government can produce no impression upon you we will see what a servile insurrection can do."

Mr. Lincoln's emancipation edict has no moral basis whatever. It is only the slaves of bad, rebellious men who are to be liberated. Those who belong to loyal subjects—that is to say, "citizens," for the word "subject" is ignored by Americans—are to remain slaves still. The right to hold slaves, then, is to be regarded in America as a reward for good conduct.

The edict, moreover, is immoral in the highest degree. It simply incites the slaves to insurrection, and legalises murder and domestic outrages of all kinds; for these will be the natural results of the proclamation. The idea is not new. The Austrians, in 1846, pursued a similar policy towards the Polish proprietors of Galicia, when, anticipating an insurrection on the part of the nobles, they armed the peasants, and not only permitted them, but directed them, to attack their masters, encouraged them to burn, plunder, and kill whoever they thought fit, and offered so much *per head* for every Polish proprietor brought to the police offices, dead or alive.

This plan of emancipation is highly characteristic of the Northern policy, being equally tainted with the most ferocious despotism and the most savage democracy. It is worthy of Attila and of the French Convention, and yet we have no doubt that it will be represented by Northern partisans as an act of the highest philanthropy.

#### THE EXECUTION OF THE 'SPANISH PATRIOTS, PADILLA, BRAVO, AND MALDONADO.

JUAN LOPEZ DE PADILLA, the chief of the illustrious trio whose sad fate forms the subject of the illustration on the preceding page, was the leader of a popular insurrection in Spain during the reign of Charles I., at that time a mere youth, sixteen years of age. When the first outbreak occurred at Toledo the young King was absent from his dominions, a candidate for the Imperial throne, then vacant by the death of his grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian, and Adrian of Utrecht was governing the kingdom in his absence. Adrian's system of rule gave great dissatisfaction to the Spaniards, by reason of the gross incapacity, avarice, and corruption it displayed. The chief offices of the State were openly sold to the highest bidder, and the revenues of the country were, for the most part, spent in Germany in advancing the young King's pretensions to the Imperial crown.

No sooner had the people of Toledo determined to rise than they seized upon the Alcázar, a Royal palace and fortress on an eminence commanding the city, and forthwith established a popular form of government, with Padilla for their leader. Other cities followed the example set by Toledo, among which was Segovia, which was forthwith besieged by the Royal troops. Padilla, at the head of a body of insurgents, hastened to its relief, and, after defeating the besieging forces, marched upon Tordesillas, where Joanna, the King's mother, resided. Here Padilla and his followers renounced in form submission to the authority of Adrian of Utrecht, and proclaimed Queen Joanna as the head of the Government. The popular cause having been everywhere successful, its leaders now set themselves to work to reform political abuses, and among the various measures proposed were some which struck at the privileges of the nobles as well as at the prerogatives of the Crown. The nobles thereupon sided with the Royalists, and the Junta, having grown jealous of Padilla's popularity, removed him from the command of the army, and appointed a successor who was wholly incompetent to the task.

In December, 1520, the Royalists attacked and defeated the popular army, which was betrayed by its new General, who passed over to the Royalists, by whom he was received with open arms. After this disaster the command of the army was again given to Padilla, who was at first successful in several small encounters with the King's troops; but, finding himself in danger of being hemmed in on all sides, he was obliged to hazard a general engagement, which ended in his complete defeat at Villalar, on the 23rd of April, 1521.

Padilla, severely wounded, was made prisoner with some of his officers, and executed on the day following that on which the battle was fought. On his arrival at the place of execution he saw lying on the scaffold the dead body of his friend Juan Bravo, whereupon he exclaimed, "Lie there, thou true gentleman!" Then, lifting his eyes to heaven, he added, "O, Lord! deal not with us after our sins;" and a moment afterwards his speech and his life were at an end.

The picture from which our Engraving is taken is the property of the Spanish Government, and has been removed from the walls of the chamber where the Cortes assemble for exhibition in this country. It is the work of Antonio Gisbert, a Spanish artist, and was painted by him at Rome while he was residing there as a Government student.

THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF NAPLES.—The principal members of the Neapolitan emigration lately waited on the ex-King Francis II. at the Quirinal. After thanking them for their conduct during the events which overwhelmed his States, he recommended to them concord as the most efficacious means of arriving at the restoration of his kingdom, not that he suspected them of being divided, but he wished to exhort them to tighten the bonds by which members are united. As to his intentions, he declared that, being King by Divine right, and not having stolen a crown, as was now practised, he considered it was incumbent on him to labour for the welfare and happiness of his people. "To those who question me as to my projects," said his Majesty, "I will reply that it is not necessary to revert to that point, as I explained myself at Gaeta. I cannot and must not depart from what I have said, and beg that my declaration may be accepted without comment and without interpretation." Begging his auditors to communicate the expression of his gratitude to the Neapolitans and Sicilians, the King added that he should wish that his feelings might serve as a rule to all, concluding in the following terms:—"I feel a great consolation in learning that not only the majority, a word so much abused in these days, but almost the totality of my subjects sigh for the re-establishment of what was formerly called bad government, tyranny, and calamity to the country." The ex-Queen of Naples has arrived at Augsburg, and taken up her residence in the Ursuline convent there, where, it is stated, she will live for some time in retirement. She is described as suffering much from ill-health.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies passed the States-General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7. The following are the regulations adopted respecting the slave abolition at Surinam:—1st. The abolition of slavery on July 1, 1863. 2nd. The owners to receive a compensation of 300 guilders (120 dol.) for each slave. 3rd. The supervision of the State not to continue for more than ten years at the outside. 4th. The Government encourages immigration, and offers for that purpose, for a period of five years, premiums not to exceed a million of guilders (400,000 dol.). 5th. Fixed labour to be obligatory on all the emancipated.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

There is little domestic news of special importance from France. The papers are occupied in discussions as to the Emperor's return to Paris, and in speculating as to whether he will then make any, and what, further declarations of his policy as to Italy. A good deal of attention has also been bestowed upon a foolish report, originated by *La France*, to the effect that Great Britain was about to seize upon Sicily as a compensation for the advantage obtained by France in the acquisition of Nice and Savoy and the occupation of Rome. There must, indeed, be little to talk about in Paris when such a story can arrest attention for even a single moment.

A report addressed by M. Fould, Minister of Finance, to the Emperor, on the financial condition of the empire, has been published. M. Fould says:—"The adoption of the measures I proposed to your Majesty in January last has enabled me to draw up the Budget for 1863 with a surplus on the revenue of 8,360,011f. The result for the first six months of 1861 was an increase of 50,000,000f. The revenue yet to be expected during 1862 will enable us to provide in 1863 for any supplementary expenses caused by the Mexican expedition." The Minister continues:—"I can confidently state that the balancing of the public revenue and expenditure is assured for 1863." M. Fould then gives a tabular statement of all the supplementary credits to be granted for 1863, and enumerates the sources whence they are to be provided. It results from this statement that the financial year of 1862 will add nothing to the amount of former deficits. The deficit on the 1st of January, 1862, reached the amount of 1,021,503,000f. This amount has been reduced to 867,000,000f. by the results of the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rentes.

### PORTUGAL.

On the arrival of the Portuguese squadron from Genoa, on the 6th inst., the King went on board the Bartholomew Diaz in the Royal barge, and brought the Queen to the Pavilion in Commercial-square, where they were received by the Municipal Chamber. A procession was then formed to the Church of San Dominic, where the Patriarch performed the marriage ceremony. The procession returned to the Pavilion amid salvoes of artillery. The keys of the city were then presented to their Majesties and the troops marched past. A procession was formed to the Palace of Ajuda, where a State banquet was given. The Royal pair afterwards drove round the city, and were enthusiastically received. The weather was very fine, and the city was illuminated.

### ITALY.

Numerous assassinations with the dagger having recently taken place in Sicily, a decree has been issued by the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government ordering the disarmament of the island with the exception of the public force, the National Guard while on active duty, the Consuls, and Consular agents. A deputation of citizens has declared to Signor Brignone that all honest men will assist the Government in the repression of the criminals. The Town Council of Palermo has voted a sum for the purchase of a rich marriage present to the Queen of Portugal.

A telegram from Naples announces that the deputies Mordini, Fabrizi, and Calvino, who were arrested during the recent disturbances, have been set at liberty. Brigandism is again rampant in the Neapolitan provinces, and among other victims Canon Maresco, deputy for Sorrento and one of the most worthy ecclesiastics in the whole country, has been murdered by brigands in his country house. He attempted to defend himself, and was at once stretched dead by a pistol-shot.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde arrived at Naples on the 6th inst. General Della Marmora went to meet them on board the Prince Jerome. Their Imperial Highnesses, on disembarking, were conveyed in a State carriage along the Strada di Toledo to the Capo di Monti Palace. In the evening they drove through the Chiaja. It is said that the visit of Prince Napoleon to Naples has been undertaken with the object of inquiring into the political condition of the country, and of reporting it to the Emperor.

The Pope has left Rome for Castel Gandolfo, after having visited Francis II.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes the text of the convention concluded between France and Italy for the preservation of copyright in literary and artistic property. This convention is described by the *Paris Constitutionnel* as the most comprehensive one of the kind that has yet been made. "Henceforth the authors of books, pamphlets, or other writings, of musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings, lithographs, and of all other analogous productions in literature or the arts, will reciprocally enjoy in each of the two States the advantages attributed to them by the laws on the proprietorship of literary and artistic works, and have the same protection and legal remedy against any infringement of their rights as if the works were published for the first time in the country itself. The copyright in musical works extends to the compositions known as arrangements based upon airs extracted from the same works."

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

By information received from Pesth and Vienna it appears that serious efforts are now being made for a reconciliation between Austria and Hungary. Several plans have been drawn up and submitted to Count Forgach, who recently went to Hungary for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the real state of things. What the Hungarian party chiefly insisted on was the re-establishment of the comitats or municipal councils of Hungary as the natural precursors of a Diet which, they said, might be constituted without the slightest danger to the monarchy. Count Forgach admitted the desirability of re-establishing the comitats, but doubted whether the time was yet come for such an experiment. He recommended his Hungarian fellow-countrymen to persevere in their conciliatory views, and said that he should be happy to make himself their mediator with the Emperor. The obstacles in the way of a reconciliation between the two countries are, on the one hand, the revolutionary party, who are powerful, energetic, and active. This party insist upon the complete carrying out of the laws passed by the Hungarian Diet in 1848 as the indispensable preliminary to any reconciliation. The exclusively Austrian party at Vienna, of whom the late Prince Felix Schwarzenberg was the leader, is the other great difficulty. This party, who have great influence with the Emperor, are anxious to concentrate whatever national autonomy is now left in the separate kingdoms of the empire in Vienna, and to enter the German Confederation with all the weight of the Austrian empire thus concentrated and consolidated. It is said that the bases of a compromise are admitted, and that the leaders of the Liberal Conservative party in Hungary, who are anxious at the same time for the independence of their country and for its "indissoluble and indivisible" union with the other hereditary provinces of Austria, are engaged in a negotiation with influential men in Vienna whose intentions and efforts are known to and approved of by the Emperor.

### PRUSSIA.

The debate on the Budget was resumed in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by M. von Vincke, who proposed an amendment to the effect that the Government, in order to maintain the constitutional state of things, is bound to propose before the close of 1862 the grant of the provisional extraordinary credit for the Military Budget, in case the Budget of 1863 cannot be settled before the close of the year. The President of the Council expressed his willingness to accept this amendment as a pledge of the Chamber's desire to meet the efforts of the Government to bring about a mutual understanding. The Chamber, however, rejected it, as well as all the other amendments, by large majorities, and adopted, by 251 against 36 votes, the resolution of Herr Forkenbeck, requesting the Government to submit the Budget of 1863 in such time as to allow of its being voted before the 1st of January, and declaring that any outlay incurred by Government which had been rejected by the Chamber would be unconstitutional.

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia opened the annual Session of the Polish Council of State on Oct 1 with a speech full of con-

cessatory assurances and liberal promises. A German journal professes to know that, despite all these promises of mild and liberal government, the Czar has condemned Count Zamoycki to perpetual banishment from the whole Russian empire. Other Continental papers, however, have represented that the Czar merely imposed upon Count Zamoycki the necessity of travelling in foreign countries for a limited period, and that the Polish patriot is accordingly about to visit England immediately. We should be glad to believe that this latter is the correct version of the Czar's dealings towards such a man as Count Zamoycki.

### TURKEY, SERBIA, AND MONTENEGRO.

The agitation in the countries on the Lower Danube and in Greece is increasing, and a very serious crisis for Turkish rule in Europe is evidently approaching. The Servians are utterly dissatisfied with the arrangements so kindly made for them by the European diplomatists, nor are the Turks much better pleased, although both the Sultan and the Prince of Serbia are announced to have accepted them. So we are informed of frequent conflicts between the Turks and Servians of an isolated kind. Irritation exists on both sides. Large bodies of troops are being forwarded from Constantinople to Montenegro, and the diplomatic differences between the Ottoman and Greek Governments are becoming more serious.

### MEXICO.

The New York papers publish the following intelligence from Vera Cruz, under date of Sept. 11:—"Vomito is making great havoc in the French fleet. Anxiety is felt for the safety of a French convoy which left Vera Cruz with 1,000,000 dollars for Orizaba. The convoy was ten days overdue. It is reported that the French were about to attack Jalapa."

### INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from India intimates that abundant rain had fallen in the Deccan, and dissipated the fears which began to be entertained of a famine. Sir Bartle Frere is at issue with Sir Charles Wood on the subject of the sale of waste lands, and adheres to the resolution of Lord Canning on the subject. As this gentleman has succeeded Mr. Laing in the management of the Indian finances his opinion is of weight. The trial of an English officer who scourged his servant to death had begun; that of Rao Sahib was finished, and he was hanged at Cawnpore on the 8th of September. A melancholy accident occurred at Calcutta, where Mr. Mead, of the Bengal Hurkura, and Mr. Judge, the chairman of the local board of the Assam Company, were drowned. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company had been broken up, and there were great complaints of mismanagement on the part of the directors. We observe that movements are about to be made in Bombay to aid in the relief of the Lancashire distress.

### GARIBALDI.

#### GENERAL AMNESTY.

A Royal decree granting an amnesty to all engaged in the late unfortunate movement in Italy, with the exception of deserters from the national army, has been officially published at Turin. The decree is preceded by a report from the Minister, in which M. Rattazzi says:—

"The motives which had compelled your Majesty to withstand the generous intentions of your heart no longer exist. The rule of the law is again consolidated. Confidence in your frank but at the same time prudent policy has moderated the impatience which had pushed Garibaldi on the path of rebellion. By the catastrophe of Aspromonte we could perceive that if while fighting in your name he would still achieve prodigious results, this could not continue to be the case when, having forgotten his duty, he took up arms against your rights, whatever might have been his ultimate intentions. At present Italy is reassured, recalls the services rendered by Garibaldi, and wishes to forget his errors. This desire of the country is echoed by all the friends of the liberty and unity of Italy. When it was necessary to combat rebellion the Government proposed the most energetic measures; but all danger has now ceased. The Ministry therefore becomes the interpreter of these generous wishes and asks clemency from your Majesty. We should have wished to extend this amnesty to all who have participated in the insurrection; but the necessity of upholding the sentiment of military duty in the army prevents us from including soldiers who have deserted among those to whom pardon is granted. The honour of our flag forbids our taking extenuating circumstances into consideration in their favour."

The number of those excepted from the amnesty does not exceed 100, two of whom are commissioned officers and 10 are non-commissioned officers.

#### THE GENERAL AT VARIIGNANO.

A correspondent writing from Spezia a few days ago says:—Living as I do in constant and intimate relation with his attendants, or rather friends, for in this curious hospital there are no professional doctors or nurses, only friends and comrades watching over comrades and friends—it is impossible not to become a convert to the sort of worship which has now its shrine at Varignano. When you see medical men neglecting their practice, men of business deserting the Bourse or the bureau, families now becoming indifferent husbands and worse fathers, in order to be with their former Captain, Colonel, or General; when you hear, too, their platitudinous statements, "How can I leave my General?" "My wife is quite well, but my old chief is wounded and in sorrow," and other lamentations; how can you doubt of the sincerity of one or the worth of the other? From morning to night—from the hour that the first rays of the rising sun, glancing over the hills above Lerici, dawn on his restless couch—till the last smile of departing daylight has faded from the opposite range of mountains and brought him, perhaps, a few hours of fitful rest, the wounded man lies calm and apparently undisturbed; pain comes to him with his doctors, as it does to many of us, morally if not physically; but he receives them with a smile and abashes them with a serene content. Then he lies at rest for hours. He speaks little. "You are still there?" says he sometimes with that quiet smile that brings tears into the eyes and rage into the heart of his faithful watchers. Still there? Why, Principalties and Powers could scarce tempt from that bed of sickness and grief the old soldier who stands listening with bated breath and hopes of receiving some request from his chief. "He is like a good child," said an Aide-de-Camp to me yesterday, apropos of his having only eaten exactly what had been ordered. A good child then let it be, and the attendants are his parents. Then it is amusing to notice the efforts of the doctors, themselves highly enthusiastic, to restrain the frantic bulletins announcing sudden and lasting cures, issued by the non-professional attendants! "He is as well as he ever was in his life," says a Major; "And," says a Captain distinguished in '48 and '60, "he is better!" "No!" solemnly says the doctor, who is more enthusiastic than any of them, and who was himself in '48 and '60 much more given to cutting and maiming than healing and curing—"No, the General is better, and is going on well," and professional etiquette, satisfied evidently, shows by his face that he is perfectly at ease about his patient. "How are you slept, General?" is the only question asked by his attendants, for he has a horror of many inquiries. If he has slept badly, he shakes his head. We all know that it is the greatest calamity of illness—the bankruptcy of broken health. If he has slept well he smiles out that "Grazie, non c'è male!"—"Well, very well, thank you," and there is joy among those who watch.

Two men, native sportsmen of La Spezia—may Diana forgive the abuse of the sacred term—are told off daily to go out under the fig-trees, with ancient pieces. Only on Monday last I saw a long "single-barrel" with a "flint and steel" intended to shoot "Becafichi." Becafichi being killed the General dines off them as he would off polenta, or bread and onions, or the onions without the bread. A little reading, the dictation of the answers to some few non-important letters—he receives as many as a Secretary of State—one or two cigars, and a siesta, are the way of life of one who has been a king. Naturally, Garibaldi is very silent. Only, at Caprera, when leaning for rest on his spade, or when, at night, his very hard work has deserved five minutes' leisure, does he speak; and then only to an intimate friend. Then comes out some startling incident of a life which, like that of the celebrated De Launay, has been "more strange than the dreams of other men." His reflections over his spade or his axe might be published. "Poor young man," said he of Francis of Naples, after the fall of Gaeta, "he, too, will go into exile, and without any preparation for it;" and he was silent for hours. Then he tells how, in Monte Video, he could not get off his horse to dine with the General in command, because, in truth, he was in that state attributed in the nursery rhyme to "Giddy, giddy gait;" but he does not tell how he was so poor when in command of their army that he sat at night without candles; that he taught algebra and mathematics to get food for his wife and children; and, above all, he does not tell how, when the impoverished city sent him ten pounds, he begged to be allowed to give five to the widow of a soldier who had just fallen. When, in Italy, they reverence this man are they so foolish? Is their religion such idolatry, or are they not, in truth, worshipping an incarnate patriot, which is, indeed, incarnate truth?

The same correspondent, writing on the evening of the 3rd inst., gives the following account of a visit he had just paid to the General:—

The prisoner of Varignano was the day before yesterday informed by



telegraph that the amnesty would be very shortly declared. On receiving the intelligence he looked with a smile at his leg, wrapped up in bandages, and said to his friends, "It appears that we are pardoned." Garibaldi wished to return to Capri, but prudence dictates that he should not be exposed at present to a fatiguing voyage. He will, I am assured, proceed to Genoa, near Genoa, to the house of his friend De Vecchi. The villa is situated on the seacoast, at the very spot where Garibaldi embarked for Marsala. The Marquis Pepoli arrived this morning at Turin from Bologna; he has followed the example of his colleagues Sella and Depretis, and withdrawn his resignation. The report is gaining ground that M. Ratazzi will visit Paris before the meeting of Parliament. This journey may very probably not take place for many reasons, which are too long to enumerate here; but M. Ratazzi himself informed some of his friends of the possibility of his going. It must be remarked that the journey is not one undertaken by a private individual, but by a President of the Council of Ministers; he cannot, therefore, carry it into effect until he has come to an understanding with his colleagues as to the necessity of such a proceeding.

I have just returned from Varignano, where, I rejoice to say, I found the General looking much better than on my last visit. It was my good fortune to be the bearer of a truly noble offer made by an English gentleman to Garibaldi—that of a great material comfort and relief to his sufferings; and it was accepted with an expression of gratitude worthy of the offer, and that is saying no little. Well may General Garibaldi explain, "You are a noble nation, ye English." Had the English gentleman seen the smile with which the wounded man expressed his thanks, he would have felt satisfied of the sincerity of that feeling.

The General was reading as usual; he says that he receives great comfort from the machine forwarded by Mr. Partridge. "But yet," said he, pointing to the raised foot, "I am in a *tristo stato*." His attendants were in very good spirits to-day. I saw one improvement in his state prison. They have opened a billiard-room for the use of the prisoners, and there I found a curious group of regular officers and volunteer prisoners—red shirts and blue tunics—engaged in the fascinating pursuit of pool. Being now a sort of recognised rebel, I get in and out as a *visita*, but if I stay too long with the General, or talk too much, I receive as a reward the well-merited black looks of doctors Albano, Ricciotti, and Prandina, not to speak of *decided ill-treatment* from some of his other friends. Ricciotti was out, but the rest of his staff, "bon gré" and "mal gré" prisoners were scattered through the suite of rooms, engaged in their daily attendance.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

### GENERAL NEWS.

THE American intelligence to the 29th of September leaves the opposing armies in the same positions they occupied immediately after the last great battle of the 17th. Of the engagement itself we now hear that the Confederates also claim it as a victory. We may, therefore, adopt General McClellan's favourite phrase, and "safely" set it down as a drawn battle. The Southern forces, we are told, amounted to 60,000 men, little more than half the number the first reports gave to the invading army of Maryland. The result of the actual fighting, obstinate as it must have been on both sides, was not decisive, since both commanders can claim the advantage. But the retreat of the Confederates into Virginia, whether made after the action, or as may have been the case, that a large part of their army was being withdrawn during the battle, certainly leaves the appearance of success on the Federal side. The Confederates still maintained a force on the Upper Potomac, and had made Winchester the base of their operations. General McClellan has been unable to pass the Potomac, but was constructing a pontoon on which to cross it at Harper's Ferry. A rumour that the Northern army was going into winter quarters had called forth the strong remonstrances of the press.

General Bragg was rapidly marching on Louisville. He had summoned the Federal commander to surrender, but this the latter had refused to do. Women and children had been ordered away. General Bragg was close to the city. An attack was expected immediately, but the Federal commander was confident he would be able to repel it. General Kirby Smith was to hold General Buell in check during Bragg's attack.

President Lincoln's emancipation policy had caused immense excitement. The Republicans were in a state of great exultation, but the Democratic party were not discouraged, as the proclamation, it is thought, will alienate the Border States. Maryland and Kentucky had already expressed dissatisfaction with it. The Governors of sixteen Union States had assembled, in the first instance, at Altoona, and afterwards moved to Washington, and presented an address to the President, expressing their determination to support his constitutional authority, approving the emancipation proclamation, and suggesting the expediency of raising a reserve force of 100,000 men. The President himself seems doubtful of his own policy, and says, "He trusts in God that he has made no mistake."

In a proclamation of the 24th Mr. Lincoln reiterates the penalties against the crime of discouraging enlistments, and suspends the *habeas corpus* in all States and districts declared to be under martial law. In a third proclamation, dated the 26th, he nominates a Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, whose headquarters are to be at Washington, under whom are to be nominated one or more special Provost-Marshals in every State of the Union, whose duties are to be to arrest all deserters, and, upon the warrant of the Judge-Advocate, all disloyal persons; to inquire into and report treasonable practices, detect spies of the enemy, and to perform such other duties as may be enjoined by the War Department.

It was asserted that the President will also make a call upon the country for a new and reserve force of half a million of men, in addition to the late levies of 600,000.

Rumours of a change in the Cabinet continued to prevail. Mr. Poward Everett was spoken of as Secretary of State, to replace Mr. Seward, who would prefer the embassy to England. Mr. Charles Sumner was also mentioned as a candidate for the last-named appointment.

At New Orleans General Butler had ordered all foreigners to present themselves to the Provost Marshal with evidence of their nationality to be registered. Preparations were being made to burn the city of Memphis if attacked. There had been a "difficulty" between two Federal Generals at Louisville. General Davis and General Nelson had quarrelled, and the latter was shot dead by the former.

An engagement occurred on the 19th ult. south of Juka, Mississippi, between General Rosencranz and General Price. The Confederates retreated south during the night. The Federals captured 250 prisoners, and, it is said, 36 pieces of cannon.

Mr. Foote had introduced a resolution in the Confederate Congress to the effect that the success of the Confederate Generals justified the Confederate Government in sending commissioners to Washington to propose the terms of a just and honourable peace.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SLAVERY.

The following highly-important proclamation in reference to slavery has been issued by President Lincoln; it is proper to observe, however, that this document, though calculated and perhaps intended to excite a servile war in the South, is not levelled against slavery *per se*, but is simply a possible means of crippling and distracting the people of the slave-holding States:—

Washington, Sept. 22.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tending to pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously-obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and for ever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day

be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counterbalancing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which Act is in the words and figures following:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:—

"Article. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labour who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labour is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service."

"Section 2.—And be it further enacted that this Act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an Act entitled, "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:—

"Section 9.—And be it further enacted that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be ever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves."

"Section 10.—And be it further enacted that no slave escaping into any State, territory, or the district of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labour or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labour of any other person, or surrender up any person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective sphere of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people (if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed), be compensated for all losses by Acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

### THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK.

WE extract the following cleverly-written and seemingly impartial account of the desperate battle of the 17th of September from the letter of a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* of the 20th:—

Fierce and desperate battle between 200,000 men has raged since daylight, yet night closes on an uncertain field. It is the greatest fight since Waterloo—all over the field contested with an obstinacy equal even to Waterloo. After the brilliant victory near Middletown, General McClellan pushed forward his army rapidly, and reached Keedysville with three corps on Monday night. On the day following the two armies faced each other idly, until night. On the evening of Tuesday, Hooker was ordered to cross the Antietam Creek with his corps, and, feeling the left of the enemy, be ready to attack next morning. Next morning the lines and columns which had darkened cornfields and hill-crests had been withdrawn. Broken and wooded ground behind the sheltering hills concealed the rebel masses. What from our front looked like only a narrow summit fringed with woods was a broad tableland of forest and ravine, cover for the troops everywhere, nowhere easy access for an enemy. The smoothly-sloping surface in the front, and the sweeping crescent of slowly-mingling lines, were all a delusion. It was all a rebel stronghold beyond. Under the base of these hills run the deep stream called Antietam Creek, fordable only at distant points—three bridges across it, one on the Hagerstown road, one on the Sharpsburg pike, and one to the left in a deep recess of sleepy, falling hills. Hooker passed the first to reach the ford by which he crossed, and it was held by Pleasanton with a reserve of cavalry during the battle. The second was close under the rebel centre, and no way important to yesterday's fight. At the third Burnside attacked and finally crossed. Between the first and third lay most of the battle lines. They stretched four miles from right to left. Unaided attack in front was impossible. McClellan's forces lay behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel summit, all, or nearly all, unwooded. They gave some cover for artillery, and guns were therefore massed on the centre. The enemy had the Shepherdstown road and the Hagerstown and Williamsport road both open to him in rear for retreat. Along one or the other, if beaten, he must fly. This, among other reasons, determined perhaps the plan of battle which McClellan finally resolved on. The plan was generally as follows:—Hooker was to cross on the right, establish himself on the enemy's left, if possible, flanking his position, and to open the fight. Sumner, Franklin, and Mansfield were to send their forces also to the right, co-operating with and sustaining Hooker's attack, while advancing also nearer the centre, the heavy work in the centre to be left mostly to the batteries, Porter massing his infantry support in the hollows. On the left Burnside was to carry the bridge already referred to, advancing then by a road which enters the pike at Sharpsburg, turning at once the rebel flank and destroying his line of retreat. Porter and Sykes were held in reserve. The battle began with the dawn. Morning found both armies just as they had slept, almost close enough to look into each other's eyes. The left of Meade's reserves and the right of Ricketts's line became engaged at nearly the same moment—one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a ploughed field near the top of the slope where the cornfield began. On the open field, in the corn beyond, and in the woods which stepped forward into the broad fields like a promontory into the ocean, was the hardest and deadliest struggle of the day. For half an hour after the battle had grown to its full strength the line of fire swayed neither way. The half hour passed, the rebels began to give way a little; but, at the indication of a receding fire, forward was the word, and on went the line with a cheer and a rush. Back across the cornfield, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fence and across the road, and then back again into the dark woods which closed around them went the retreating rebels. Meade and his Pennsylvanians followed hard and fast, till they came within easy range of the woods; and out of those gloomy woods came, suddenly and heavily, terrible volleys—volleys which smote and bent, and broke in a moment, that eager front, and hurled them swiftly back for half the distance they had went. Not swiftly, nor in panic any further. Closing up their shattered lines they came very slowly away—a regiment where a brigade had been, hardly a brigade where a whole division had been victorious. They had met from the woods the first volleys of musketry from fresh troops. In ten minutes the fortunes of the day seemed to have changed: it was the rebels now who were advancing, pouring out of the woods in endless lines, sweeping through the cornfield from which their comrades had just fled. Hooker sent in his nearest brigade to meet them, but it could not do the work. He called for another. There was nothing close enough unless he took it from his right. His right might be in danger if it was weakened, but his centre was already threatened with annihilation. Not hesitating one moment, he sent to Doubleday, "Give me your best brigade instantly." The best brigade came down the hill to the right on the run, went through the timber in front through a storm of shot and bursting shell, and crashing limbs, over the open field beyond and straight into the cornfield, passing as they went three brigades shattered by the rebel fire and streaming to the rear. General Hartsuff took his troops very steadily, but now that they were under fire, not hurriedly, up to the hill from which the cornfield begins to descend, and formed them on the crest. There for half an hour they held the ridge, unyielding in purpose, exhausted in courage; they were there to win that field, and they won it. The rebel line for the second time fled through the corn and into the woods. With his left then able to take care of itself, with his right impregnable, with two brigades of Mansfield's still fresh and coming rapidly up, and with his centre a second time victorious, General Hooker determined to advance. Orders were sent to Crawford and Gordon—the two Mansfield brigades—to move directly forward at once, the batteries in the centre were ordered on, the whole line was called on, and the General himself went forward. To the right of the cornfield and beyond it was a point of woods. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. Hooker determined to take it. He rode out in front of his furthest troops on the hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, completed his reconnaissance, returned, and remounted. The rebel bullets had followed him all day, but they had not hit him, and he would not regard them. Remounting on this hill, he had not ridden five steps when he was struck in the foot by a ball. Three men were shot down at the same moment by his side. The air was alive with bullets. Of course the severity of the wound made it impossible for him to keep the field, which he believed already won, so far as it belonged to him to win it. It was nine o'clock. The fight had been furious since five. A large part of his command was broken; but with his right still untouched, and with Crawford's and Gordon's brigades just up; with the advance of the whole central line, and with a regiment on the edge of the woods he wanted, he might well leave the field, thinking the battle was won. Sumner arrived just as Hooker was leaving, and assumed command. There was a broad interval between him and the nearest division, and he saw that, if the rebel line were complete, his own division was in immediate danger of being flanked. To extend his own front as far as possible, he ordered the 34th New York to move by the

left flank. The manoeuvre was attempted under an intense fire, and the regiment broke. At the same moment the enemy, seeing their advantage, came round on that flank. Crawford was obliged to give way on the right, and his troops, pouring in confusion through the ranks of Sedgwick's advanced brigade, threw it into disorder and back on the second and third lines. The enemy advanced, their fire increasing. General Sedgwick was three times wounded—in the shoulder, leg, and wrist—but he persisted in remaining on the field so long as there was a chance of saving it. Lieutenant Howe, of General Sedgwick's staff, endeavoured to rally the 34th New York. They were badly cut up, and would not stand. Half their officers were killed or wounded, the colours shot to pieces, the colour-sergeant killed, and every one of the colour-guard wounded. Only thirty-two were afterwards got together. The 15th Massachusetts went into action with seventeen officers and nearly six hundred men. Nine officers were killed or wounded, and some of the latter are prisoners. One hundred and thirty-four men were all that could be collected of this splendid regiment. General Howard, who took command of the division after General Sedgwick was disabled, exerted himself to restore order; but it could not be done there. General Sumner ordered the line to be reformed under fire. Sumner himself attempted to arrest the disorder, but to little purpose. It was impossible to hold the position. General Sumner withdrew the division to the rear, and once more the cornfield was abandoned to the enemy. General Meagher was wounded at the head of his brigade. The loss in general officers was becoming frightful. At one o'clock affairs on the right had a gloomy look. Hooker's troops were greatly exhausted, and their General away from the field. Mansfield's were no better. Sumner's command had lost heavily; but he was confident that he could hold his own, but another advance was out of the question. The enemy, on the other hand, seemed to be too exhausted to attack. At this crisis Franklin came up with fresh troops, and Smith was ordered to retake the cornfields and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. His Maine and Vermont Regiment and the rest went forward on the run, and, cheering as they went, swept like an avalanche through the cornfields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them. They were not again retaken. General Smith's attack was so sudden that his success was accomplished with no great loss. Up to three o'clock Burnside had made little progress. His attack on the bridge had been successful; but the delay had been so great that to the observer it appeared as if McClellan's plans must have been seriously deranged. At four o'clock McClellan sent orders to Burnside to carry the woods next in front of him to the left, which the rebels still held—this movement becoming at once the turning-point of success, and the fate of the day depended upon him. Generals Hooker, and Sumner, and Franklin, and Mansfield were all sent to the right, three miles away, while Porter seems to have done double duty with his single corps in front, both supporting the batteries and holding himself in reserve. With all this immense force on the right, but 16,000 were given to Burnside for the decisive movement of the day. Still more unfortunate in its results was the failure of these separate attacks on the right and left to sustain or in any manner co-operate with each other. Burnside hesitated for hours in front of the bridge which should have been carried at once by a coup de main. Meantime Hooker had been fighting for four hours with various fortune but final success. Sumner had come up too late to join in the decisive attack which, by his early arrival, would probably have resulted in a complete success; and Franklin reached the scene only when Sumner had been repulsed. Probably, before his arrival the rebels had transferred a considerable number of troops to their right to meet the attack of Burnside, the direction of which was then suspected or developed. Attacking first with one regiment, then with two, and delaying both for artillery, Burnside was not over the bridge before two o'clock—perhaps not till three. He advanced slowly up the slopes in his front, his batteries in rear covering, to some extent, the movements of the infantry. A desperate fight was going on in a deep ravine on his right, the rebel batteries were in full play, and, apparently, very annoying and destructive, while heavy columns of rebel troops were plainly visible, advancing, as if careless of concealment, along the roads and over the hills in the direction of Burnside's forces. It was at this point of time that McClellan sent him the order above given. Burnside obeyed it most gallantly. Getting his troops well in hand, and sending a portion of his artillery to the front, he advanced them, with rapidity and the most determined vigour, straight up the hill in front, on top of which the rebels had maintained their most dangerous battery. The movement was in plain view of McClellan's position; and as Franklin, on the other side, sent his batteries into the field about the same time, the battle seemed to open in all directions with greater activity than ever.

The guns on the hill above sent an angry tempest of shell down among Burnside's guns and men. He had formed his column apparently in the rear angles of two fields bordering the road—high ground about them everywhere, except in the rear. In another moment a rebel battle-line appears on the brow of the ridge above them, moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and, though met by incessant discharges of musketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun; while spaces show where men are falling, but they close up instantly, and still the line advances. The brigades of Burnside are in heavy column; they will not give way before a bayonet charge in line. The rebels think twice before they dash into those hostile masses. There is a halt; the rebel left gives way and scatters over the field; the rest stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up. Burnside is outnumbered, flanked, compelled to yield the hill he took so bravely. His position is no longer one of attack; he defends himself with firmness, but sends to McClellan for help. McClellan's answer was—"Tell General Burnside that this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back—"Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man!—always the bridge!—if the bridge is lost, all is lost!" The sun is already down; not half an hour of daylight is left. Till Burnside's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to-day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces—how vital to the safety of the army and the nation were those 15,000 waiting troops of John Porter in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on; their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of Burnside thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased, and the field was still.

### THE CARNAGE AT ANTIETAM.

That after such a frightful battle there should be inability as well as indisposition upon either side to renew the strife is little to be wondered at. Upon Thursday, after a great deal of coquetting as to which party had sent the first flag of truce, a portion of both armies met upon the debatable land so long and hotly contested. Seldom since the world first witnessed the ravages of war has such a scene of appalling carnage and suffering mutely appealed to heaven. It is probable that, within an area of five square miles, at least 30,000 dead and wounded men, the victims of the politicians of the United States, lay in every conceivable attitude of agony and pain. Every bush, every crevice of rock, every furrow of every field, had its pale and bleeding tenant; while the mangled but still living sufferer, with faint and piteous wailing, demanded water to supply his exhausted life-blood, and harrowed up the soul of the anguished observer.

THE ITALIAN REPUBLICANS.—ADDRESS BY MAZZINI.—Mazzini has addressed an appeal to the Italian people against the Italian monarchy. He declares that "the Royal bullet which wounded Garibaldi has torn the last line of the contract entered into by the Republicans of Italy with monarchy." He affirms that constitutional monarchy has been everywhere, save in England, a failure, and denounces in unmeasured terms the Italian monarchy, its professions, its practices, and its results. The letter, or rather manifesto, is eloquent and impassioned, but, as it seems to us, illogical and unwise. If there be any considerable Mazzinian party in Italy it is likely to arouse them into a discordant and dangerous course; and if there be not, it will weaken, or perhaps even destroy, the influence which Mazzini's disinterested patriotism ought to have by evidencing at once impatience and powerlessness.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND PRINCESS PIA.—The National Committee at Rome posted up in that city, on the 27th ult., the following document:—"Nations, let us rejoice! Fruitful germ of the illustrious mother of the Latin races, the solemn knot which unites Luis I., King of the Portuguese, to Maria Pia of Savoy, cherished daughter of Victor Emmanuel II., liberator and King of Italy, tightens our common bonds of origin and civilisation, and of glory with the heroic land of Canons. Go, young Royal girl, go to happiness! The wishes of nations attend you, those wishes which your invincible father has realised in constituting the unity of the nation, after ages of slavery. Rome, in wishing you eternal felicity and the joys of a noble descent, finds even in those wishes an alleviation of the oppression under which she labours."

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. E. W. INGLIS.—The mortal remains of the gallant defender of the Residency at Lucknow were deposited in a grave in the quiet cemetery at Homburg last Tuesday week in comparative unostentation—the gallant officer's widow and a few friends, Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger, Colonel the Hon. W. Thesiger and his younger brother, attending at the funeral rites. Much sympathy was evinced by the English residents for the young widow at her irreparable bereavement. It was said that the Queen had at an early moment, on learning the General had died, wrote a most pathetic and gracious letter to Lady Inglis.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG SHEEP.—Professor Simonds, in his introductory lecture of the session at the Veterinary College, Camden-town, on Monday, made lengthy allusion to the smallpox in sheep. As to the origin of the late outbreak he could give no explanation: it was, he said, involved in mystery. As a means of stopping the progress of the disease, he advocated the separation of the sound from the unsound sheep; but, if that were not effectual, then he recommended inoculation, vaccination being utterly useless. He expressed a hope that the plague was stayed in the neighbourhood where it had broken out, and that there would be no reappearance of it, as was the case in the visitation of 1847.



## THE KAMCHATKANS.

The traveller who follows the journey undertaken by M. Weinschenck from the Japanese Islands to the Sea of Okhotsk will enter Kamchatka Proper with no little interest. This peninsula of Asiatic Russia seems to occupy the very boundary of civilisation, and to be in a great measure shut up within itself, so that little change is possible in the habits and manners of the people. The size of the tract of country is little less than that of Great Britain, since it extends some 800 miles in length, and varies between 30 and 120 miles in width, its termination lying almost due south where it runs into the Pacific. Its southern extremity, a low and narrow tongue of land called Cape Lopatka, widens as it proceeds northward, and gradually rises into hills and mountains, which in the southern part are barren and rocky, the least considerable of the valleys being only covered with creeping cedar, willow, and stunted birch. The River Kamchatka, their principal stream, has a course of 300 miles, for 150 of which it is navigable; and its valley, which is the most fertile part of the country, is inclosed by two mountain ranges; one of these traverses the entire length of the peninsula, first in a direction due north and afterwards N.N.W., joining the eastern branches of the Aldan chain. The range running east of the river contains many lofty volcanoes, rising from 9500 to as much as 15,825 feet above the seaboard; the latter, which is called Kliutschewok, is said to be constantly in action. These volcanoes are, indeed, the northern extremity of that extensive series which incloses the eastern coast of Asia, traverses the Islands of Japan and the Philippines, and probably is connected with the other volcanic range crossing the Sunda and Molucca Islands from east to west. The climate of Kamchatka, although less severe than that of the eastern districts of Siberia, is exceedingly cold, while agriculture, in the cultivation of buckwheat, rye, barley, potatoes,



KAMCHATKAN TRAVELLERS CROSSING THE STEPPE.

cabbages, &c., is carried on almost entirely by the Russians, who form about one-third of the population. The natives, who consist of two tribes similar in appearance, and named respectively Kamschadales and Koriakes, seem always to have subsisted by hunting and fishing,

the animals of the chase having formerly been bears, wild sheep, reindeer, ermines, foxes, wolves, sea otters, and fish otters; but the number of these animals have greatly diminished, so that the people direct almost their whole attention to finding or catching wildfowl. Fish here forms the staple food both of man and beast, the most numerous kinds being herrings, salmon, and cod. The whale, which appears in large numbers, is made little use of by the natives.

The Kamschadales are the principal hunters and fishermen, possess fixed habitations, and travel in the dog-sledges of which we have already given illustrations. They are short, stout, broadshouldered fellows, with large heads covered with black hair. Both these and the Koriakes are evidently of the Mongol race, the latter being distinguished by having smaller heads. The Koriakes are, however, a wandering tribe, and subsist principally upon the produce of those herds of reindeer, of which the richer amongst them possess several thousands. Their sledges are drawn by these animals, which frequently represent their entire wealth. The Koriakes are principally scattered over the country between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Polar Sea.

We last left our enterprising traveller (M. Weinschenck) in the Gillack hut, amidst the dogs, watching the women who prepared the fish for breakfast.

"As soon as I entered the room," says he, "I was compelled to rub myself with snow, in order to prevent my skin from being taken off by freezing. Notwithstanding the detestable nature of the food offered me I was thankful to accept it. Imagine a hotch-potch of smoked fish boiled without salt or anykind of seasoning. Fortunately, I obtained also a small quantity of millet bruised and kneaded with milk; much to my surprise the same description of nourishment served for hosts, guest, and dogs—all shared alike, a somewhat humiliating arrangement which nothing but the supplementary glass of Manchouise



TOUNGOUSES ON A JOURNEY.

brandy, of which the canine portion of the company did not partake, could have enabled me to endure.

"Having fallen asleep after being wrapped in a mantle similar to that worn by the rest, and notwithstanding the combination of evil odours which filled the hut, I was left to repose till morning, when a native came to rouse me, and also to disinter my skin overcoat, which had been buried in four feet of snow in order to preserve it from being gnawed by the dogs."

Starting with his native and the two attendants who had accompanied him to the Gillacks' camp, the traveller proceeded to the Amoor, which was—as it is for two-thirds of the year—entirely frozen, on his journey to Nikotaepka. Each one of the party was provided with a hatchet and an icepole; and, as the undertaking was a perilous one, took the precaution of walking in a single line, trying the ice at almost every step, and creeping round the rocks where the greenish tinge showed that the surface was treacherous. On reaching the rocks of Türr, M. Weinschenck was struck with admiration at the magnificent spectacle which presented itself. On one side an immense valley of pines led to the mountains of Chingan, which crown the river; on the other, forests and mountains stretched beyond the range of vision.

Having successfully surmounted the dangers which beset their passage under rocky caverns and amidst waves of ice which looked like a suddenly-frozen sea, the party were stopped by an accident to the Gillack guide, who, going on first to try the passage of a piece of suspicious ice beneath an overhanging arch, broke through, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of our voyager. The two companions of the man, he asserts, would have left him to his fate; and indeed after he was rescued they looked upon him with

entire indifference. This misadventure necessitated their stay at the bottom of the valley, where they encamped for the night, and whence the traveller arrived at Hayan, a little seaport of the Sea of Okhotsk, inhabited by the Jakoutsks, a tribe resembling the Gillacks, but rendered somewhat more civilised by living nearer to

the sea, and in a place which traffic is converting into a small native town.

From Hayan a reindeer-sledge was easily procured, and the journey was continued. "I arrived," says he, "towards evening at the summit of a mountain where I found a tribe of Toungouses, who appeared

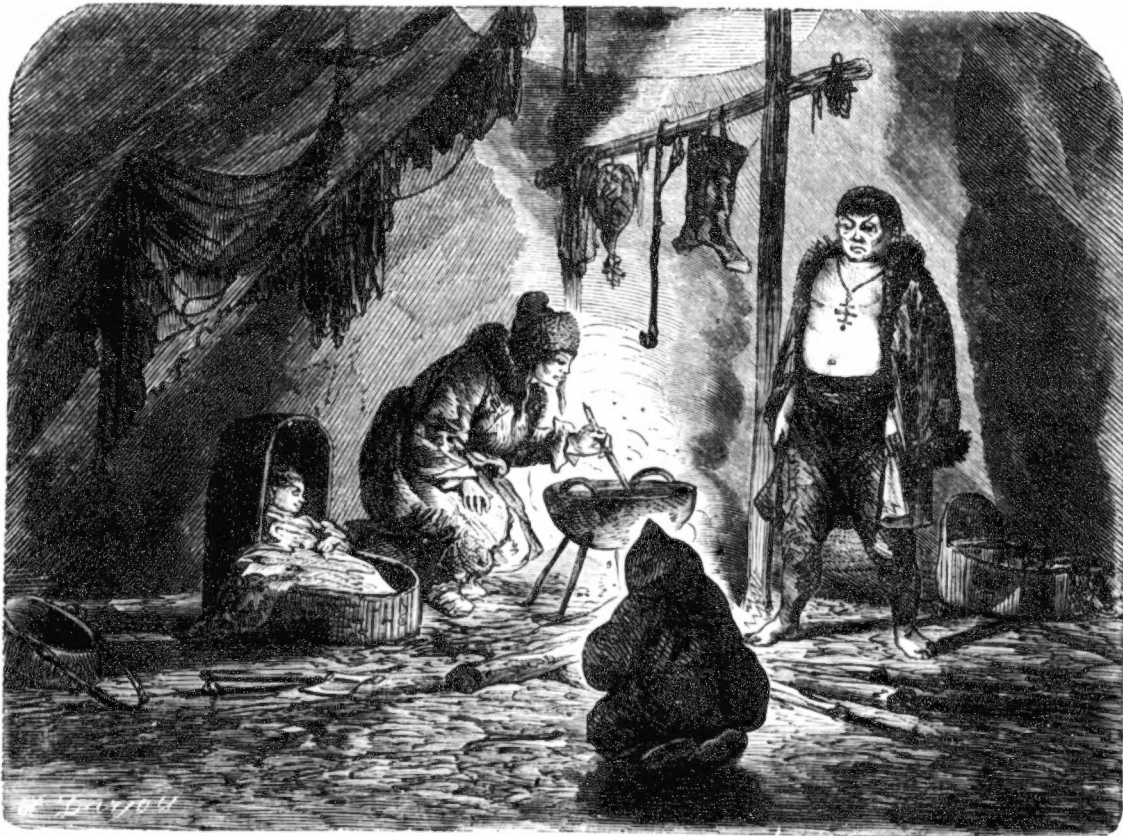
to be in such a lively social condition that I was led to inquire the reason, and discovered that they were in the act of celebrating a fête which every year inaugurates the visit of their priests, who are enabled to make the journey only at the period when the great frost sets in—a time of the year in which there is a renewal of friendly intercourse between the Toungouses and the Jakoutsks. This great day, then, is a magnificent Church festival in which those who still follow the rites of the Greek Church are enabled not only to enjoy the visits of their spiritual guides, but also to celebrate the baptisms and marriages which are the principal ceremonies of the occasion."

## THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has just completed her tour in Andalusia, a province unequalled for the rich variety of scenery which spreads in a thousand beauties from the Sierra Nevada to the plain of the Guadalquivir, for the fertility which produces the finest wines and fruits in the country, for the perfume of its thousand gardens, the mineral wealth abounding in its mountains, and the striking Moorish characteristics of its inhabitants.

Her Majesty has retired after the fatigues of the journey to the summer residence at Granja, which may be considered a sort of Spanish St. Cloud, or, rather, Compiègne.

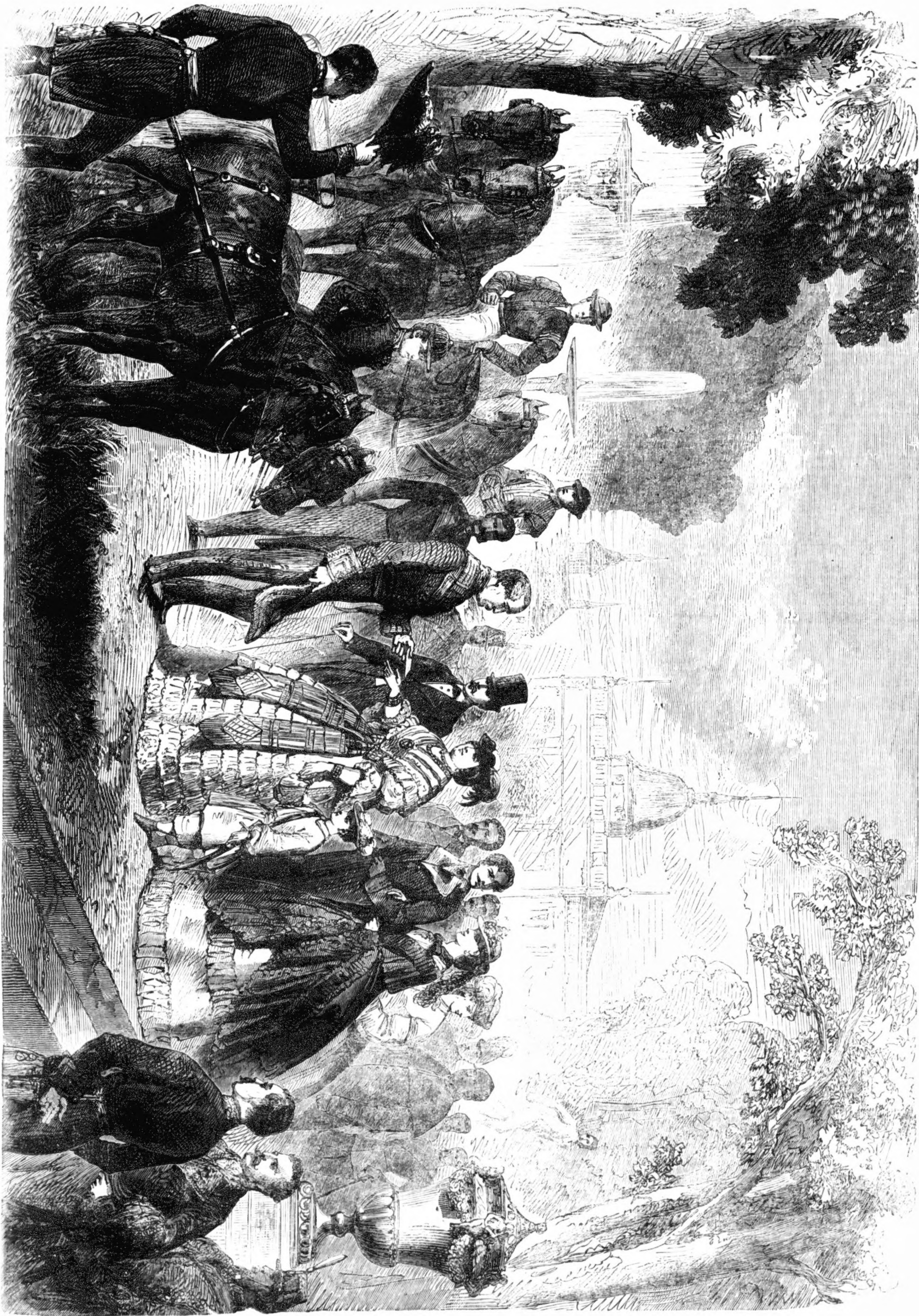
Philip V. when he found himself pining for Versailles retired to this place, and did his best to reproduce a château which should remind



INTERIOR OF A JAKOUTSK TENT.—(FROM SKETCHES BY C. WEINSCHENCK.)



THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT HER SUMMER PALACE, LA GRANJA.





him of his former home. The result has not been entirely unsuccessful, and at the end of each avenue the figures of heathen gods and goddesses unnumbered with drapery reveal themselves at every turn. Here, too, are the lake, the quaint sculptures, the tricks of art and queer ingenious distortions of Nature which abound at Trionon; and, indeed, but for the belt of blackened pines which bound the horizon, the illusion would be almost perfect. Here the Queen and the Royal family escape from the burning summer temperature of Madrid; and during their seclusion the more formal state of the Court is superseded, the officers and ladies of honour being somewhat relieved from the weary routine of life at Madrid.

Our Engraving represents the delivery of despatches to her Majesty by the President of the Ministry, Marshal O'Donnell.

#### IRELAND.

**THE STATUE TO O'CONNELL.**—At the usual monthly meeting of the Municipal Council of Dublin, held on Monday, it was determined that the space at the end of Sackville-street, near Carlsbridge, now occupied by a lamp, be allocated as the site for a statue of O'Connell, about to be erected. A meeting was held in the evening in the ward in which this site is situated to take measures for furthering the erection of the monument. The attendance was small. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the want of a statue to O'Connell in the city was a disgrace; that every effort should be made to remove the stain; and that subscriptions should be immediately entered into for the purpose of having the finest statue in Europe erected. About £34 was subscribed in the room, and arrangements were made to canvass the ward.

**THE GREAT BALLINASLOE FAIR.**—The great sheep fair at Ballinasloe was commenced on Saturday last and concluded on Monday. There was a reduction in the price to the extent of 3s. per head for wethers, and from 1s. to 2s. for ewes. Short as was the supply when compared with that of last year, it was more than equal to the demand. This extraordinary falling off is attributed by some to the American War, and as a secondary cause, to the distressed condition of the English manufacturing districts. The total number of sheep sold in the two days—Saturday and Monday—was 56,324, being 13,487 less than last year, and there remained 1,141; total, 71,468. The top price realised was for a lot of hogget ewes, which sold at 6s. 6d., or 1s. 6d. per head less than the sum obtained for sheep of about the same quality on Saturday. The same reduction prevailed in the other classes of sheep sold at the fair. The horse-fair commenced on Tuesday morning. As usual there was but a scanty supply of first-class animals, the reason being that horses of that kind are bought up in the stables by English dealers during the previous days, so that those which are exhibited on the green are of an inferior class. The number of horses exhibited this year is 20 per cent. less than last year. In Connaght the decrease of horses since last year amounts to 3500. Several buyers have been in the country for the military and the constabulary. Horses have brought £100, £150, and one was sold for £300. Excellent hunters were bought for £60 to £40 and under.

**ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.**—A desperate attempt was made on the night of the 9th ult. to carry off by force from her father's house, near Sligo, a respectable young woman named Eliza Davy. A man named Michael O'Connor (a rejected suitor), accompanied by three other men, armed, having obtained admittance, seized the girl and forced her outside the door, and placed her in a car which he had in waiting, while two of the men who accompanied him held her sister and a servant girl and prevented them from giving any alarm. However, the screams of the young woman so frightened the horse that he commenced kicking, broke the shafts of the car, and ran off, as did also O'Connor and his companions on hearing persons approaching to the rescue. The girl immediately returned to her father's house. She was dreadfully frightened, but received no other injury. Her father could render no aid at the time of the abduction, he being ill in bed. O'Connor has been arrested and committed to gaol. None of the other three men can be identified by any of Davy's family.

#### SCOTLAND.

**ROAD REFORM IN EAST LOTHIAN.**—In consequence of the failure of an attempt to carry a general bill for Scotland for the abolition of tolls and the substitution of an assessment for the maintenance of roads it has been resolved at Haddington to introduce a bill for the county giving effect to that principle. At a meeting of the county on Tuesday the proposed bill was submitted, and on the motion of Lord Elcho, seconded by Mr. Nisbet Hamilton, the necessary Parliamentary notices were directed to be given. The bill is in its provisions a compromise of the different views entertained in the county as to the mode of effecting the proposed reform, and is urgently called for by the state of the roads, which has not improved during the fifteen years' controversy on the subject.

**THE SUNDAY QUESTION AGITATION.**—Some months ago an effort was made in Edinburgh to obtain the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury to the opening of the Royal Botanic Garden there on Sunday afternoons after the hours of Divine service. A petition to that effect was got up, and was signed by 14,000 persons, chiefly of the working classes. The movement was instantly provocative of counter demonstrations, and the Established and Free Presbyteries of Edinburgh and other ecclesiastical bodies sent up petitions praying that the garden should remain closed as at present. This movement was followed up by a public meeting, which was held on Monday last, and was crowded to excess. The Lord Provost presided, and ministers of all the Presbyterian and of several other denominations appeared on the platform. It was previously announced that, as the meeting had been called as one opposed to the opening, no amendment would be received; and, with a few dissentient voices, resolutions were passed expressing regret and alarm that the garden should be sought to be opened on the Lord's Day, being already open to all classes of the community without charge every lawful day, and setting forth that such a proposal was opposed not only to the Divine commandment, but to the law and usages of Scotland, and to the convictions and feelings of the great majority of the Scottish people; and that setting aside the authority of the Sabbath as a Divine institution would remove the only efficient barrier which protects the working man from uninterrupted labour. Among the speakers were the Rev. Drs. Muir, Guthrie, Thomson, and Begg, and several of the city magistrates. The proposal was specially resisted on the grounds that it threatened to be only the commencement of a series of innovations, that it was prompted from the metropolis and did not originate at home, and that the abettors of it would not come forward and avow themselves. It was agreed to transmit a memorial in terms of the resolutions to the Lords of the Treasury, and the determination was expressed to resist to the utmost the attempted innovation.

#### THE PROVINCES.

**SEIZURE FOR EASTER DUES.**—On Monday last, six dining-room chairs, which had been seized a few days previously under a distress warrant for Easter dues, at the instance of the Rev. W. M. Hend, Vicar of Birstal, were publicly sold by auction in the Vicar's Croft, Leeds. The seizure had excited much interest and attention among the opponents of Easter dues, and a large crowd assembled to witness the sale. The auctioneer, Mr. G. Furness, on mounting the rostrum, was assailed with sundry uncomplimentary epithets and comments, and evidently felt his position to be a very disagreeable one. Amidst frequent interruption and hisses, the auctioneer was enabled to hurry over the conditions of sale, and to inform his hearers that the chairs were seized for Easter dues. His request for a bid was at first responded to by satirical offers of a penny per chair, but an arrangement having been previously made that the articles should be repurchased and presented to the gentleman from whom they were seized, £1 is per chair was offered, and they were knocked down almost immediately at that price (£6 6s. for the six). The auctioneer, apparently glad that he had concluded his task, took off his hat, thanked those present, and disappeared. The assembly was afterwards addressed by Mr. Conncillor Tatham, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, the Rev. J. Adcock, the Rev. Dr. Brewer, and other gentlemen, and a resolution was passed declaring compulsory payments on behalf of religion unjust in principle, oppressive in action, and injurious to the interests of true religion.

**FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A PANTHER.**—On Monday evening last an accident occurred in Edmond's (Wombwell's) menagerie, now exhibiting in Nottingham, which at one time wore a most serious aspect. "The Royal Lion-hunter," a pure African, entered the performing panther's den. He commenced to put one of these animals through a course of performance, which consisted mainly in making it leap from one platform to another, the two elevations being erected at each end of the den. The animal, instead of taking the proper course, leaped upon its keeper, and tore his face, so that the blood ran copiously from the wound. The keeper, noways daunted, notwithstanding a cry of terror from the spectators, persisted in making his refractory subject resume its position. For some time the beast continued obstinate, notwithstanding the terrible thrashing which it received. The keeper then left the den, and, procuring a still heavier weapon, he returned and gave to the stubborn beast such a proof of his prowess as finally overawed it, and, amid the applause of the spectators, the performance went on, and was completed according to the programme the keeper quitted the den, though during all this time he himself was bleeding freely from the wound inflicted by the animal on his face. The self-possession of the keeper gained for him great credit. The fight between the panther and his keeper lasted twenty minutes. The same evening a keeper entered the den of a zebra, and while offering it a biscuit the animal bit off his fore finger.

**SINGULAR SUICIDE.**—A singular case of suicide has occurred in Shielish, which has caused a considerable sensation amongst the public. A young man, named Thomas Reed, a grocer and chemist, belonging to South Shields, took a boat on Sunday at the low part of the town and pulled across the bay out to sea. While in twelve fathoms water he stripped himself, and the crew of the Goliath steam-tug, lying in the offing, laughed that he was about to take a swim; but he tied up his clothes into a bundle and laid the bundle regularly fore and aft. The steam-boat then noticed that he put the boat regularly for a mast, and tied his handkerchief half-mast high, as if for

mourning. They then thought there was something wrong with him, and ran their boat towards him. Before they could reach him he gave a great shout to them, and they saw that he had a large stone with a hole in it, such as is used by pilots for mooring their boats, fastened with a rope round his neck. He immediately jumped from the boat's gunwale and sank in deep water. Upon getting hold of the boat they found it choked all over with writhing. He accused a partner, named Taylor, with being the cause of his death; but there is little doubt but the poor man was lightheaded.

**A PROVIDENT HUSBAND.**—A few days ago, Catherine, the wife of John Clarke, residing in North Shields, died, and was interred in a coffin which had been provided for her by her husband about twenty years prior to her death. John Clarke, the husband of the deceased, is well known for his eccentric notions. He formerly resided at Cobledene, and in one room of his house were placed the coffins of himself and family, which he had made ready in case of death. The coffins, which were made of mahogany, and French polished, bore the names of the members of the family for whom they were intended. Some of the family have died, and have been interred in their respective coffins.

**A POETICAL TOWN-COUNCILLOR.**—A question of some local interest and importance has recently occupied a good deal of attention in Leeds. Here it is known as the "bonding-warehouse question." It appears that certain members voted that the once-sold of the bonding warehouse in the town should be given to the railway company; and at a recent meeting of the civic council it was determined to ascertain whether the members who so voted were shareholders in the company, with the view, of course, of ascertaining whether their motives were pure in the course they had taken. The Town Clerk accordingly applied to the secretaries of the various railway companies to obtain information on the point; but, meeting with a disinclination to afford facilities for the prosecution of the inquiry, the official next applied to the individual members of council themselves, and from one of them, Mr. Wheelhouse, he received the following reply:—

#### AN INQUIRY AND A REPLY.

Just so!

You would like to know?

Oh!—"Ingleby Legends," vol. xiv. p. 324.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk.—Though I strongly protest

Against the inquiry you are now making,

Since it's rather a low-downish to ask information

From the pore in himself which I crimination

May depend on his answer—Besides, you are aware

That his deed-box is every man's private affair!

Still, Mr. Town Clerk, as I never object

To treat the Town Council with proper respect,

And you ask, Did you ever,

As you are aware,

For any share

(When you voted for the Bonding affair?)

I, the several railways coming to Leeds?

Though the question I could—say, in coarseness exceeds

All that is fair,

Yet I can declare

Before a tribunal, or, indeed, anywhere,

In real—No, I never.

But go back, you would like to ask over my dead?

If this be your wish (though I deeply regret it),

I have only to add—"D'ye wish you had any sense?"

**FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.**—A fatal collision took place on Friday night week on the Great Northern Railway, a little on this side of York. A goods-train was coming southward, and had just passed the mail-train going north, when it ran into another goods-train, which, having been shunted to allow the mail-train to pass, was at the moment passing out of the siding and crossing the upper line to get to its proper place on the down-line, when the train coming south and, of course, on the up-line, ran full speed into it. The engines and carriages were reduced to a heap of rubbish, and one poor fellow, a stoker, was smashed to pieces. The driver of the other train and both engine-men escaped without material injury. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it would appear that the train run into ought not to have been upon the line at all at the moment, that no signal for it to move had been given, and that a hand-signal to stop made by a porter was disregarded. The inquiry, however, is not yet concluded.

#### THE ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THIS association for the advancement of science was established in Italy in 1847, and held its first congress at Siena in that year. After the disastrous reaction of 1849, the association was obliged to discontinue its annual meetings, such a gathering of distinguished men from all parts of the peninsula being regarded with as much suspicion by the satellites of Austria as the Agricultural Association of Poland by the Russian Government. Since the war of liberation, however, the association has naturally returned to life, and again last month met together in that illustrious and beautiful city of Siena, where the choicest Italian is spoken in its perfect Tuscan purity, and where the living presence of the medieval glories of the Italian commonwealth makes every palace and church, and the very stones of the old streets, eloquent with admonitions and examples to the reconciled descendants of the victors and vanquished of Montapert. On the first day's meeting of the Scienziati, three weeks since, it was all but unanimously voted that the association should meet next year at Rome, the capital of Italy. The following stanzas were written by the Venetian exile, poet and dramatist, Signor Dell' Ongaro, and have been translated by the accomplished lady whose remarkable letters to the *Athenaeum* on the "Social Aspects of the Italian Revolution" (republished last year in a single volume) have done so much to enlighten and inform public opinion in England:—

SIENA, AUGUST, 1847.

My love erewhile to Siena bent his way,  
And brought me thence a knot of colours twain;  
Red, for the joy that warms our hearts to-day,  
White, for the faith that binds us in its chain.  
And to these two I'll add a vervain-spray  
Which mine own hands have fed with cooling rain;  
And tell him that the red, and green, and white,  
With sword on thigh become my love aright,  
And tell him that by green, and white, and red,  
"Our Italy hath burst her bonds," is said;  
And that 'tis this—the white, the red, the green—  
This threefold prize we play for—and must win!

SIENA, AUGUST, 1862.

We've tried the lottery—and not won the prize.  
'Tis fifteen years since our vain hope began.  
St. Mark still prostrate in his fetters lies;  
St. Peter curses from the Vatican.  
Our Italy's own blood her bosom dyes,  
And wounded lies her love at Varignan.  
Fair Siena, now with such deep learning fraught,  
Riddles thou giv'st us, but thou solv'st them not.  
Thou canst not tell, 'twixt white, and red, and green,  
Which number is to lose, and which to win.  
Keep my diploma, Sirs, for days to come;  
Some two years hence I'll ask you for't at Rome!

**HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.**—Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Reinhardtsbrunn at two o'clock on the 3rd inst., and arrived at Coburg at six o'clock. Her Majesty was received at the station at Coburg by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, who accompanied her Majesty to the palace, where the Duchess of Coburg received her. The Crown Princess, with their Royal Highnesses Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Albert Henry of Prussia, had come from Reinhardtsbrunn to Coburg earlier in the day. Her Majesty is as well as can be expected under the trying emotions of revisiting for the first time the birthplace of the beloved Prince. Her Majesty has taken daily walks and drives with the members of her family in the neighbourhood of Reinhardtsbrunn, but is unequal to much exertion. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have shown the greatest respect for her Majesty's feelings by refraining upon all occasions from intruding upon her privacy. The Queen's departure was delayed for two days by a slight accident which occurred to Prince Leopold, and which proved more difficult to cure than was at first expected. His Royal Highness is now quite recovered, and bore the journey remarkably well. The King of Prussia paid a short visit to Queen Victoria at Coburg on Friday week. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Princess were to take leave of her Majesty and the Royal family on Monday, and proceed by way of Switzerland and Italy to a port in the Mediterranean, there to embark on board the Osborne for a long cruise in the Mediterranean. Their Royal Highnesses are not expected to return to Berlin before Christmas. Her Majesty's paddle-yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B., is held in readiness at Portsmouth to proceed to Antwerp to convey her Majesty to England at the conclusion of the Royal visit to Germany.

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will distribute the medals and certificates of honourable mention to the successful exhibitors at the International Exhibition. The distribution will be a State ceremonial, but will not take place until early in 1864, when the building has been cleared. Earl Granville has written a letter from Geneva in reference to the Cadogan-Vellard scandal. His Lordship professes ignorance as to what was Mr. Cadogan's connection with Messrs. Vellard and Martin, the contractors—a statement which is at variance with that of Mr. Cadogan, who stated that the commissioners perfectly well knew the terms of his connection with M. V. Vellard. His Lordship further says that his vote as a commissioner was given in favour of those gentlemen having the contract for retrenchment on the ground that their offer made it certain that there would be no loss to the exhibition; that a foreign restaurateur was likely to prove an attraction to the public and a stimulus to his English rival; and that the contractors had been at the head of great establishments in France. He denies most emphatically that Mr. Cadogan influenced him in the least in this decision.

#### ANOTHER DELUGE IN THE FENS.

THE series of misfortunes in the train of the Middle-level catastrophe seems almost endless. At about six o'clock on Saturday evening last the outfall-sludge of the Marshland, Smeeth, and Fen drain—an important arterial drain running into the Ouse about 200 or 300 yards northward of the ruined Middle-level sluice—became the subject of an accident precisely similar to that which destroyed the last-named work on the 4th of May last. The result has been again to flood a portion of the fen country, and the extent of the inundation will very probably be in a day or two as great as that of the celebrated "Middle-level Deluge." In consequence of the former accident a great quantity of water had to be discharged off the drowned lands through the Marshland, Smeeth, and Fen drain, and the adjoining Marshland sewer, both of which run parallel for a considerable distance to their outfall sluices—the one draining the Fens, and the other the higher lands of Marshland proper. This unusual test of the two sluices caused some apprehension as to their safety, and in consequence, shortly after the Middle-level inundation, both sluices were strengthened by an "apron" of clunch, held up by piles being laid against the outer face, and the adjoining banks faggotted and further secured by walls of sheet-piling. In the case of the Smeeth and Fen drain these precautions have proved unavailing. Nothing peculiar was noticed about the work until about ten minutes before the injury was fully developed. At that time the sluice-keeper, Smith, casually observed what he thought was a log of wood across the roadway over the sluice-bridge, and, going to the spot, found it was a deep and extensive fissure. He had scarcely time to examine it when the bank against the southern side of the sluice fell in with a crash, leaving a gap of 40ft. width in the roadway. The cause of this evidently was that the water rushing down the drain had undermined and scoured away the earth behind the southern flank walls of the sluice, exactly as in the case of the Middle-level sluice, but with this difference, that the sluice itself (which consists of one arch only) is at present left standing. It is, however, very much injured; the bank on the north side is cracking and crumbling in; and in a tide or two the sluice must inevitably fall into ruins. In the meantime the water runs through the gap it has made for itself; and such is the force of the stream out and the tide inward that the bed of the drain is partly filled for a hundred yards upward, with bricks, stone, earth, and other debris washed away from the sluice. The occurrence took place about an hour and a half after high water, and of course, on the return of the tide, the sea water flowed up the drain, and, though the springs have only just begun to "put in," the top of the tide was sufficiently high for the water to pour over the banks for a space of some 300 yards above the sluice into the adjoining marshland drain, running up into the marshland internal drains and causing great apprehension. It also, at a distance of a mile or two up the drain, overflowed the opposite bank, and again flooded some of the identical lands, in the occupation of Mr. Little, Mr. Robert Coe, and others, in Marshland Fen, which were drowned by the bursting of the Middle-level banks, and had only within the last few weeks been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The flood has also run through the culverts under the Middle-level drain, and again drowned some of the land in Broad and Short fens, and threatens Cardolph and Stow fens.

A letter, dated Lynn, Monday afternoon, gives the following additional details:—"The second 'Marshland deluge' has set in in earnest. The lands flooded by last night's and this morning's tide already amount to fully 1000 or 1100 acres, of which some 50 acres are in Marshland proper—the so-called 'high land,' which had fortunately escaped the former inundation, and has rarely, for centuries past, been subject to such misfortunes. Up to the time of writing this the sluice still stands, but its walls are very seriously cracked from top to bottom, and large portions of the foundation are washed away. The gap which the water has made for itself in the southern bank is now fifty yards in length and half as much in depth. The northern bank is also extensively fissured, and behind the outer wing wall on this side is a large conical hollow, in which the earth continually sinks, proving that the water has undermined the foundations beneath, and that, if the sluice does not shortly fall, it will become quite detached, standing between two chasms, or rather forming a solitary mass in the centre of a wide and powerful torrent. Near the sluice, the central bank between it and the great Marshland sewer has overflowed, and also the northern bank of the latter, upon the farm of Mr. Peek (opposite St. Mary's Hall), in Marshland, to the extent of forty or fifty acres. Running up the Marshland sewer, it has filled the internal drains to overflowing in various places, and in particular has flooded the stackyard of Mr. Robert Coe, at Islington, and come within a few feet of his door. Higher up the country, in Broad and Short fens, about 600 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Little, Mr. R. Coe, and others, have become drowned, together with 300 or 400 acres more in Marshland fen, principally occupied by Messrs. John Markham, Little, Whiteman, Hubbard, Neap, &c. The water has also been on the high lands of Bladick (or Black Dyke) level, in Marshland, to the extent of nearly 200 acres. The banks of both the fen drain and the great sewer are already much injured by the scour through them, and are caving in in several places. In two or three instances, near the sluices, portions of cottage-gardens, with their crops of vegetables, have slid down into the rushing stream; and the poor people are hastily digging up their potato and other crops, to realise what they can before they are wholly drowned out, or deprived of a home by the impending destruction of their humble dwellings."

The sack dam at St. Mary's brick bridge having failed, Mr. Harding is now commencing the construction of a pile dam at the same place, for which purpose the remaining portion of the bridge parapet is being cleared away, and large quantities of timber are being brought up from Lynn. At a meeting of the Marshland, Smeeth, and Fen Commissioners this morning, Sir John Rennie and Mr. Murray, C.E. (who had been making investigations in connection with the pending suits against the Middle-level Commissioners) were called in, and, under their advice, the banks on both sides are being extensively raised; a dam of sheet piling is to be made about a mile and a half up the drain (just below the junction sluice, between it and the Marshland sewer), and a permanent dam is to be struck at about one hundred yards above the broken sluice. Between these two dams Mr. Harding's will intervene, and thus there will be three successive barriers against the tide. If all these operations are successful the sea water will not penetrate into either of the drains, and the danger for the present will be at an end; but very much must be done to achieve this greatly-longed-for and hardly-anticipated result. In the meantime all farming operations must be at a standstill. The recently-recovered lands, which have nearly all been ploughed, cannot be sown; and thus another season will most probably be lost to these unfortunate people.

No check has yet been put upon the inroad of the sea upon the Marshland. Great exertions are being made to erect dams, but hitherto what has been done has proved ineffectual. It is stated that some time ago a flaw was discovered where the sluice has now given way, and the contractors recommended the construction of a dam prior to a close examination. The recommendation does not appear to have been carried out.

**THE NEW STATE OF DESERET.**—The Mormons have organised the portions of the territory of Utah which they occupy into the "State of Deseret," have appointed Brigham Young their Governor, and have elected senators and a representative to Congress. In the meantime Congress has passed an Act abolishing Mormon polygamy, and the probability is that there will be some trouble with Brigham Young upon this "peculiar institution" of the Great Salt Lake before he is recognised as the head of a new State. President Lincoln, however, we hope, will so deal with the Mormons in this matter as to convince them of the error of their ways, and bring them to a reformation without the use of gunpowder, especially as it appears that in all other respects the Mormons are faithful supporters of the Union.

**THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.**—The draught of the War Budget for 1863 has been distributed to the members of the Second Chamber of Vienna. It forms a quarto volume of 344 pages. The ordinary war expenditure is estimated at 92,000,000 florins, the extraordinary at 26,500,000 florins, making a total of 118,500,000. Of that sum 7,732,000 florins are covered by the receipts of the Ministry of War, leaving 110,768,000 florins to be provided by the ordinary resources of the State. This sum is 10,867,000 florins less than the sum voted for the Budget of 1862.



## INAUGURATION OF A STATUE OF THE LATE HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., AT BOSTON.

ON Monday last a ceremonial of a most interesting character took place at Boston, Lincolnshire—the inauguration, namely, of a statue of the late Herbert Ingram, M.P. for the borough, of which he was a native, and to which his services have been of the most valuable nature. The melancholy circumstances which attended the death of Herbert Ingram, and his previous remarkable and meritorious history, are well known to most of the inhabitants of the county, as well as to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the metropolis by whom he was honoured and respected. Having by his own exertions raised himself from obscurity to opulence, his fellow-townsmen elected him as their representative in Parliament, and long had the inhabitants basked in the sunshine of his liberality until the fatal news arrived that he and his son had been drowned in Lake Michigan on the 8th of September, 1860. Great indeed was the sorrow and universal the grief which prevailed on the receipt of this most mournful news. His body having been recovered, was brought to his native place for burial, and never, we believe, was a more spontaneous exhibition of respect paid to any man than that which was shown at his funeral, which took place on the 5th of October following. All classes of the community, of all shades of politics, united to do honour to him who had conferred such great benefits upon his birthplace, and who had been so very untimely cut down in the heyday of his usefulness. For this great display of public feeling was not alone considered sufficient to mark the memory of such a valuable and noble-minded man, and on the 4th of December, 1860, a preliminary meeting was held at the Euston Hotel, London—Thomas Smalley Cooke, Esq., of Boston, in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved:—

That in perpetuation of the memory of the late Herbert Ingram, M.P., and in recognition of the fine arts, and in recognition of his useful and honourable career, a memorial fund be raised by subscription amongst his friends and acquaintances to erect a suitable monument to his memory; and recognising the services which Mr. Ingram rendered to his native town, and considering the confidence which led its electors to return him to Parliament on three successive occasions, it is fitting that the monument be placed in the Market-place of Boston, provided permission be granted for the purpose.

A. Munro, Esq., sculptor, of Piccadilly, London, was commissioned to execute the statue, having already prepared a very admirable model, and an executive committee was appointed, who immediately went to work, and on Monday last had the gratification of seeing their labours brought to a most successful and satisfactory conclusion. The members of the committee and invited guests met the local authorities at the Assembly Rooms, and thence walked in procession to the site of the statue in the churchyard and adjacent to the Market-place. A platform had been erected in the Market-place, and upon it this platform the Mayor and Corporation and the principal members of the procession were accommodated, the ground in front being kept by the volunteers. The Market-place and every window commanding a view of the statue were densely crowded with spectators.

Thomas Parry, Esq., of Sleaford, then stepped forward and addressed the Mayor on behalf of the committee. He said: On behalf of the committee it is my duty and privilege to place in the hands of your Worship and the Corporation—the constitutional authorities in this borough—the safe keeping of this noble work of art before which we are now assembled. At this, the hour of our duties, I can, as the faithful exponent of the feelings of each one of us, say that our labour has been light, and that it has truly been a labour of love. We have been free from all anxiety, save that arising from a fear of our inability to render full justice to the desires of the subscribers to the public. Our duties have been light; for as soon as men's minds had been freed from that startling telegram which brought such mournful news from the distant shores of Lake Michigan an instant opinion arose that, in the character of the life thus lost there was that which was worthy of public record. And scarcely had the grave, surrounded by thousands of mourners, closed upon his mortal remains, before the funds needed to erect a substantial form to this wide-spread feeling were freely placed at our disposal. And, again, our labour has been lightened by the kind offices of the sculptor, Mr. Munro, who, cherishing the memory of a lost dear friend, has, in the ordinary limits of professional service and gave us most efficient and cordial assistance. His chisel was impelled by a mind that was shadowing forth the form of him who during his manhood had been ever been the patron of Art, and who never knowingly left one of his followers unnoticed or uncared for. It is a work thus reared that we this day confide to you, and through you to the present and future generations of this town. Enough has perhaps been said to ensure its preservation; but I can divine that it has other claims—claims strongly and deeply seated in all your breasts. It will bring to remembrance the bright form of him whose early life of toil commenced scarcely further east from this spot than the compass of my voice, and whose latter days were devoted to the honourable service of representing you in Parliament. He has in his way and received that high reward with, I firmly believe, the satisfaction, if not with the open assent, of every person in your borough. So that the noble passage of his life, did his grateful mind ever forget the place of his birth. His early enterprises and struggles ended in success—his efforts brought wealth—wealth that was disbursed with a lavish hand upon all of your good works, whether of a public or private nature, and which was freely and oftentimes, perhaps dangerously, risked upon great and bold undertakings which were vain for me to endeavour to enumerate for their name is Legion. His exertions for you ceased but with his death. On the eve of his departure from the shores of that fatal voyage, his active and sanguine mind was still engaged extending still further for your benefit, one great work uncompleted during his life. And if any here desire to see the fruits of his labours they have but to look around. You will be able to point to it in the shape of a newspaper, representing another added to that illustrious rank of men whose career in life was from the side of that noblest of machines, the Printing Press, to which the rare facility of associating with himself able men to assist with popular literature and art, and who by these means added to the newspaper the most original and pleasing element by which the eye is attracted while the mind is being enlightened. The benefit that has thus been bestowed upon mankind by this new era in the mode of transmitting popular newspaper information; in rendering familiar works of engineering and architecture, and of art generally, can hardly be estimated. Nor can the value of such a complete two-fold work of art be to the future historian be now duly appreciated. It is perhaps needless to say that the periodical thus instituted has found its way to every corner where our language is heard. In ancient countries—on broad continents or islands recently colonised—in distant settlements wherever the British flag exists—on board British ships, and in the mess-rooms of British regiments on foreign service—there by means of the *London News* our countrymen are made pictorially acquainted with all events and changes passing at home; whilst by a reciprocal action in like manner are informed upon what is passing abroad. The greater claim upon you will perhaps be that it will remind you of a private friend whose open heart and kindly hand were ever at your service. In many ways that were known—in ways that to most of you were known—he befriended every man in this district. And you and we, attracted most of the sterling qualities of his generous heart—who knew his own strength and confiding disposition, and revered the simplicity of his character, have erected this statue as a testimony of esteem for the man, whose ever admiration of his works. But, to turn from these considerations upon the loss of the real, let me refer again to this ideal memorial and express a hope that its presence here will excite others to emulate his example. It will show to the youth, however humble may be the dawn of intellect, it is possible to achieve high position. It will show to the man that his character be cast in a like mould, a grateful recognition is made. And let me further indulge a hope—perhaps a dreamy one—but if the son of so estimable a father shall take heart, and, following in his footsteps, strive to compensate his loss, and in his day to show you that which his father has been, he may, within sight of this statue, receive from your hands that high trust you so generously gave him. And when that time comes, and in the merciful fulfilment of human destinies, a bright sun all have passed away, this your noble parish church, the place of repose of the peaceful and happy home of the son. I have only now to say that I am proud to surrender this statue. I pray you to guard it and to preserve it as you would your own honour, and preserve it as it now is, undiminished and unaltered, as a record that Boston has produced so worthy a man as Herbert Ingram.

Mr. Parry, and gentlemen of the committee, on behalf of the town and corporation, I have great pleasure in receiving this statue from your hands, and feel highly honoured that we should be entrusted therewith, but while doing so let me express the sorrow which I feel around me and feel that any one of us should have to receive the statue at the present time. We promise that we will keep it pure and unaltered, and receive it from your hands, and trust that our children, and our children's children, will keep it, and in memory of one who was so dear to the town which gave him birth, and whom we all loved and respected. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honour you have done us, and for the part of this town, this noble work of art.

The outdoor procession then terminated, and at three o'clock a celebration was partaken of by the committee and their friends in the Corn Exchange, under the presidency of the Mayor; after which

appropriate addresses were delivered by a number of gentlemen belonging to the town and from a distance.

The base and pedestal of the statue consist of highly polished Peterhead granite, weighing about thirty tons; in the front of the pedestal is a niche for a drinking-fountain, which is not completed; and above is the simple name in gilt letters, "Herbert Ingram," while at the back is inscribed "Born 1811; Died 1860." The pedestal and base are fourteen feet high. The statue, designed and sculptured, as we have before observed, by A. Munro, Esq., is ten feet high, and is of the finest white Italian statuary marble, weighing about four tons. As a work of art it is a most finished piece of execution, the minutest details being clearly developed. The figure stands erect, with head uncovered, and a volume in its hand. A more striking resemblance to the living original the wonders of photography could not have more successfully secured. Many when looking upon it will see the correct representation in face and form of Mr. Ingram when he first stood upon the hustings to solicit the suffrages of the electors. It is a happy and gratifying success, and the town will long feel a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Munro for having reproduced so faithfully the figure and features of him they so highly honoured and respected. The total cost of the statue has been about £2000.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science has continued its sittings at Cambridge during the week, and many valuable papers have been read in the various sections. One of the most interesting of these is by Mr. Herman Merivale, on

### THE UTILITY OF COLONISATION.

The utility of colonisation, to a community circumstanced like that of England, is pretty generally admitted. It is generally considered to be the result of two main causes—First, and most important, the superior productiveness of capital and labour when applied to a new soil; secondly, the relief which emigration affords to the pressure of population on subsistence. It is of course perfectly true, in the abstract, that under a system of free trade a country would gain as much by directing her capital and her emigrants to her new soil under foreign dominion as under her own. But as, in the present state of the world, England is the only colonising country of Europe, this truth becomes of little practical importance. How far the retaining a colony under the dominion of the mother country contributes—first, to the facility of investing capital there; secondly, to the facility of locating emigrants there—is quite another question. But in a scientific shape, the question of the "economical advantage of colonies" might stand as follows:—How far is the profitable application of the accumulated knowledge, capital, and labour of an old country to the production of wealth in a new country aided by the circumstance that both are under the same Government? A question not so easily answered as is sometimes supposed, but of which the solution belongs to the politician, not the economist. Obviously, under a system of free trade, it would be immaterial how soon a colony shook off the dominion of the mother country (or rather the mother country would gain through a reduction of expenditure, if the emancipated colony remained equally prosperous and equally friendly. But if it did not, if its advance was checked by internal insecurity; if it became actuated by feelings of hostility; if it fell under the dominion of, or into connection with, foreign States; if it adopted hostile tariffs, or opposed the admission of our emigrants; then we should find that the loss of the colony was the loss of an economical advantage. And then we might perchance discover that "ships, colonies, and commerce" are a little more nearly connected than it is now the fashion in some quarters to suppose them. The greater branch of this subject—that, namely, which relates to the increase of wealth in new countries, and how far this may depend on political connection—I intend to leave for the present untouched, and to confine myself to the minor but still very important inquiry how far the advantage which we derive from emigration as an outlet for our people might be affected by any political change involving the loss of colonial empire. 1. The beneficial effect of regular, sustained, and copious emigration on the social condition of the country whence the emigrants proceed is scarcely, in my belief, appreciated as it should be by political thinkers. It is our habit rather to look on emigration as beneficial to the emigrants only; or to the mother country, but indirectly, through increase of trade. But although this may be the more important side of the question, as it is clearly the most attractive, the other also merits very earnest attention. It is necessary that we should estimate at its right value the good we have hitherto enjoyed from unlimited facility of emigration, and the danger we now run of having that advantage very seriously curtailed. It is necessary to fix our eyes at the outset on the old Malthusian doctrine, which has been a little out of sight of late years, owing to the prosperity which has recently prevailed, but which is as true now as it ever was, and is receiving some very remarkable confirmations, and expanding into some unsuspected corollaries. Population (in any country) has a tendency to increase more rapidly than the means of subsistence can increase. Population naturally doubles in twenty or twenty-five years. Subsistence (unless under very extraordinary circumstances) will not increase in anything like this ratio. The disproportion must be kept down, either by increase of deaths, or by a diminution of subsistence enjoyed by each individual (that is, a falling off in the general well-being); or by diminution of births through the "prudential check," that is, generally speaking, by fewer and later marriages; or, lastly, by emigration. Of course any number of these causes may be found in combination. Now, ever since the commencement of the potato disease in 1845, if not a little earlier, there has been a very marked diminution in the rate at which population has advanced in Western Europe. In France the rate of increase was estimated at 0.64 per annum from 1801 to 1836; at 0.44 from 1836 to 1856; and is now less. In Western Germany there has been an extremely slow increase in most parts, an actual diminution in others (Hectoral and Grand Ducal Hesse). In our own country, taking the United Kingdom together, the population since the Census of 1841 has increased no faster than that of France. That of Ireland has greatly diminished. That of Scotland has scarcely increased at all. The whole increase in England and Wales, and, generally speaking, in the towns and manufacturing districts. To take the case of England and Wales alone; these had eighteen millions of inhabitants in 1851, twenty millions in 1861. But it must be remembered that England draws constantly increasing supplies of people from other parts; the whole two millions, therefore, cannot be set down as natural increase. Probably the entire natural increase in the decennium has been under 0.6 per cent; that of France something under 4 per cent. And yet during the same decennium England and Wales have sent out emigrants in great numbers, France none at all—that is, the accession to her population from without is supposed to have balanced her falling loss by emigration. It is not possible to estimate the exact number of emigrants from England and Wales, exclusive of the rest of the United Kingdom, but probably throughout the decennium they have averaged about 100,000 a year. The births in the same period have increased from 6,000,000 to nearly 7,000,000 per annum; average, 6,500,000. The marriages in 1851 were 154,000; in 1860, 170,000—that is, they increase at about the same rate as the population. There have been from four to four and a half births in each year in proportion to every marriage which has taken place in each year, so that the fertility of marriages may be represented by 4.5, a rate which appears to be steady. Now, if we suppose that no emigration had taken place, but that the number of marriages, condition, and increase of the population had remained the same, it is clear that there could only have been something less than four births in the year for every marriage. "The prudential check" on births must needs have operated to this extent, probably through later marriages. In other words, every sixth child, or nearly so, has been provided for by emigration. Now let us see what amount of verification these estimates and conjectures derive from the known facts regarding the progress of population in France during the same period. In France, as has been said, the increase in the decennium has been barely 4 per cent. And there has been no emigration; consequently, there must have been either—1. Diminution in the comfort of the population. But the contrary is the fact. The general well-being has a tendency to increase. From 1817 to 1824 the average duration of life was 37.8 years; from 1847 to 1854, 37.4; and is now about 38. (I quote from a table contained in the "Annuaire de l'Economie Politique.") Longer life implies more comfortable life. 2. Increased mortality. But the same table (of the average duration of life) disproves this likewise. Mortality has in France a tendency to diminish. 3. Diminution in the number of marriages. But I need not diminish, but remains singularly stationary. (In 1821-30, 1 for 127.71 inhabitants; in 1841-50, 1 for 125.82; in 1851-60, 1 for 126.91. I have not seen a later return, but there is no reason to suppose any sensible variation.) 4. We are therefore reduced by the exhaustive process to the last and inevitable conclusion. Since all other conceivable causes fail, the only reason for the scarcely perceptible rate of advance in the French population must be a diminution in the fertility of marriages. And this fact, to which a *priori* reasoning thus compulsively leads us, is fully proved by statistical records. While marriages compulsively leads us, is fully proved by statistical records. While marriages have, as we have seen, augmented with the population, births have remained for forty years absolutely stationary. In 1817 there were 244,000 births in France; in 1856, 242,000; and, in the whole number of years since 1815 they have, I think, never fallen short of 200,000, nor exceeded a little more. The average fecundity of marriage is therefore steadily but slowly diminishing. From 1822 to 1841 it was represented by 3.64; in 1842 to 1841, 3.41; in 1842 to 1851, 3.19. In 1855 it had fallen to 2.96; in 1856, risen to 3.11. "Si cette diminution se continue," says a writer in the "Annuaire de l'Economie Politique," "on peut prévoir au moins le moment où la population deviendra complètement stationnaire." Stated broadly, therefore, the result is this. Both in France and England the well-being of the people increases, or at all events does not diminish; but in order to secure this essential the French are compelled to contract later marriages and have fewer children than heretofore.

The English can enjoy the same result without putting the like constraint on Nature, and may marry almost as early as their forefathers did, although they live much longer; and this they owe in great measure, though not wholly, to an established emigration, which has become part of the institutions of the country, and which makes provision for pretty nearly one child in six. I do not wish to exaggerate the advantages of early marriages and numerous children. It may be that the French, on the whole, purchase cheaply the maintenance of the national well-being by the sacrifice of a portion of the reproductive power of their people; but I think none will hesitate for a moment in estimating that nation comparatively happy which can equally maintain the national well-being without that unnatural and unhealthy sacrifice. And, if so, none can be blind to the enormous advantage of continuous, and therefore reliable, emigration as an outlet. It is necessary now to proceed to the second branch of our inquiry. If emigration can be carried on as copiously and as regularly with us as colonisation, as without it, colonisation is clearly (as far as the interest of emigration is concerned) a mere loss. Colonisation involves considerable expenditure of capital in founding colonies; some expenditure in governing them. Germany (or at least the western and northern parts of it) have profited very greatly by emigration. In the last ten years a million of German colonists have gone to the United States alone. I have said that in some parts of the country the population is stationary, probably kept down in great measure by emigration; and there is no reason to doubt that it must have contributed materially to the maintenance of the standard of well-being. The United Kingdom, from 1825 to 1855, sent in round numbers a million and a half of emigrants to the colonies, two millions and a half to the United States. But the placing of the million and a half cost the British taxpayer considerable sums for the foundation of Australian colonies and for the defence of all. The placing of the two millions and a half cost the British taxpayer nothing. This is true; and it is a truth which only two years ago was pretty generally deemed conclusive of the question. It appeared clear that colonies were of no gain to us, for the absorption of emigrants, except as regarded that overplus only for which the States had no room. But two years have made an enormous and, it is greatly to be feared, a permanent change in our prospects in this respect. The great receptacle of the emigrants of the world, the great refuge of the poor, the great home of the homeless, the great field for the adventurous, is closed. Permanently closed it can hardly be. Its natural advantages remain the same as ever; the need of Europe remains the same; and, in some way or other, those advantages will, we must hope, be made available for that need. But political foresight fails to see how or when. Distracted, indebted, separated States will ill supply the place of that vast peaceful confederacy which has taken our children to its bosom for half a century. And even a restored Union, if such a thing be yet possible, must go through a long stage of recovery from its present calamities before it can be attractive to the emigrant, as heretofore. Few, I think, have at all realised the nature and magnitude of the evil which is impending over us from the closing even for a time of that outlet for our superabundant population. For it is most important to observe that its great value arose not only from its largeness but from its extreme regularity of action. It was a safety-valve always open, and expanding and contracting almost to our wish. For periods of comparative depression here, such as rendered migration more desirable, were seldom coincident with periods of comparative depression in the States; and indeed the broad West hardly knew depression at all. Emigration has been, as I have said, the regular provision for one child in six born in this part of the United Kingdom. But in Ireland more nearly for one child in three. Those must be far more sanguine than I am who can look without great apprehension at the results of the threatened abolition of that provision, or at least much more than half of it, being the proportion which the States have hitherto afforded. If the privation were to be permanent, it could, as we have seen, be only met by increased mortality or increased privation, or (and more probably) by an approximation to the French reduced rate of offspring to a marriage. But men do not change without a struggle their habits for the worse, and much trouble would be gone through before our population accommodated itself to the new and deteriorated state of things. I know not whether the same idea may have occurred to others; but to my mind there is at least a very ominous coincidence of date between the interruption of peaceful emigration from Ireland to America, which, I believe, has already commenced, and the lowering and discontented humour which has so suddenly come to the surface in a portion of the Irish population. And it surely follows—to come back to that which is the main purpose of this short essay—that continued colonisation, and the continuance also of our political relations with such colonies as we possess, is more than ever important to the social well-being of the community. Canada, as long as it remains connected with us, affords a certain and regular place of resort for no inconsiderable portion of our overflow. How long Canada might do so if we were to follow the advice of a modern political school by leaving her to independence—that is, to forming connection with the States, or with some neighbouring portion of them—no wise man, with the civil war now raging before his eyes, will venture to anticipate. Emigration to Australia and New Zealand is carried on at a greater disadvantage, owing to distance. Still, it has carried off, on the average, one-eighth of our overflow since 1825; and will carry off a great deal more. It is, in truth, as yet in its infancy. But let us withdraw from Australia the protection of the British flag, and it is highly improbable, on all ordinary political calculation, that emigration would continue to anything like the same amount when the sense of security now felt under British institutions had ceased to exist. The greater the loss, in short, which the sufferings of the American Republic have inflicted on us and on the world, the greater the importance of keeping our hold on those substitutes which have been left to us, and of which the eventual value is as yet undeveloped.

A discussion ensued, in which the President and Dr. Farre advocated the side taken by Mr. Merivale, and Mr. Courtney and Colonel Sykes argued in favour of that view of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies which had been taken by Mr. Goldwin Smith.

### SUBAQUEOUS RAMS.

Mr. Nasmyth, in the absence of Mr. C. W. Siemens, who was to have read a paper "On Subaqueous Rams," undertook without special preparation, and on the moment, to describe the principle of this kind of ram, a model of which he had communicated to the Admiralty in 1845; but it was thought so infernal a mode of warfare to punch a hole in a vessel beneath the water, and destroy it at once, that it was thrown aside with indignity. But as the principle in all naval warfare was to punch holes in your enemy, it was better by the force of momentum, such as belonged to a steam-ram, to make one hole sufficient to finish her at once. The Merrimac was constructed on the plan of a ram, but in her case the old Greek model of a sharp prow was too much followed, and she was ultimately not found to be an efficient ram. He described his plan of a ram, which was a vessel lying as low as possible in the water, and sufficiently strong to resist the impact of shot, with great power of velocity, and for that purpose possessing as much steam power as it was possible to cram into her, the boilers and engines being placed on slides, so that it would ease off at the moment of concussion, while the form of that part of the ram which was to crush the side of the enemy's vessel was something like that of one of Mr. Whitworth's shells; and he was sure that a momentum of 2000 tons, with a velocity of fourteen miles, would crush the sides of the Warrior like a bandbox. He hoped the Admiralty would try experiments with it—first at the sides of an old hulk, then at those of the *Fruity*, and even at the sides of the *Warrior* herself; as it was better that we should test her powers against such a ram than that our enemies should make the experiment.

Admiral Sir Edward Belcher said that, as far back as 1815, he had turned his attention to the subject of unsinkable ships, and he had proposed a plan to the Admiralty, with a view to introducing it into the Navy, and he had since pressed the matter. But he had directed the construction of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, which belonged to Sir J. Franklin's expedition, in compartments, which had been found to answer well. He also described a plan of his own to render ships unsinkable by means of air-vessels, which would prevent the entrance of water.

MR. LAING ON INDIAN FINANCE AND FISCAL REGULATIONS.—An application from a Manchester association on the Indian duty levied on Manchester cottons has elicited a communication of some interest from Mr. Laing. That gentleman denies the right of the Lancashire cotton-spinners to have the duty taken off their goods while the natives are heavily taxed, unless some fair equivalent be offered to India. That equivalent, he thinks, would be best met by England taking upon herself the ultimate responsibility for the Indian debt; but, failing the adoption of what he admits would be a strong step at the present moment, he suggests that an arrangement should be made by which England might give a guarantee for the interest of the £70,000,000 sterling spent and to be spent on Indian railways, by which the money might be raised at four instead of, as at present, five per cent. In that event the customs duties on cotton piece-goods and yarns might be wholly abolished.

STATE OF NAPLES.—A recent letter from Naples draws a very encouraging picture of the improvement that has taken place in that city. Business has sprung up to a wonderful extent, and work is so plentiful and so well paid that workmen can scarcely be got. Everybody is busy, and profitably employed. The "dolce far niente" seems to have gone with the Bourbons. Perhaps it may not be considered any deduction from this satisfactory picture to add that a court of justice in the old-fashioned kingdom of the Two Sicilies has just condemned the Bishop of Foggia to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £180.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—Alderman Rose, elected last week Lord Mayor of London, is a native of Aberdeen, and connected with Brechin. He has several near relations there. Mr. Rose left Aberdeen many years ago a comparatively poor lad, and by unceasing industry in business he has amassed a princely fortune. He has made his money in the same trade as did Sir James Duke, the London Lord Mayor turned by Montrose.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP AND TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.—News has been received of the loss by fire of the barque *Cabana*, of London, bound from Calcutta to Swansea, with a cargo of copper ore. The catastrophe took place off Cape Horn, and the crew, taking to the boats, endured terrible hardships, but were ultimately picked up by vessels from the Falkland Islands. They were treated with every kindness, but some of the crew died from the cold and privations they endured, and several of them were obliged to have their frostbitten limbs amputated.





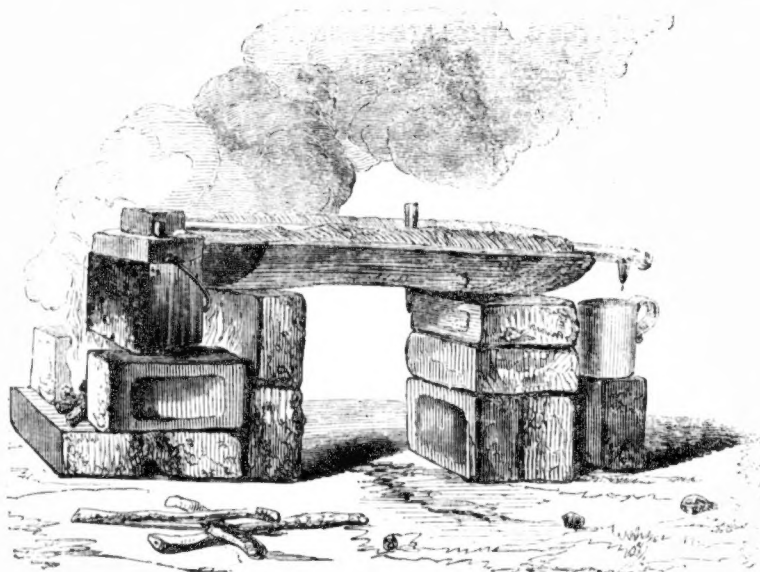
1. DIGGING OUT EARTH FOR PLANTING HUT-POLES.



2. CLEARING OUT THE EARTH.



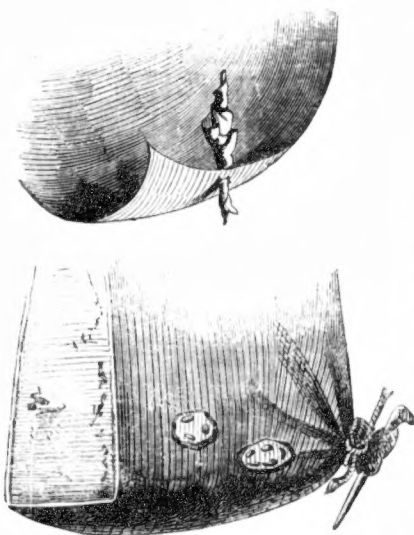
3. BAMBOO FOR DIGGING WITH.



4. STILL FOR DISTILLING SEA-WATER.



5. WATER-SKIN, AND MODE OF CARRYING IT.



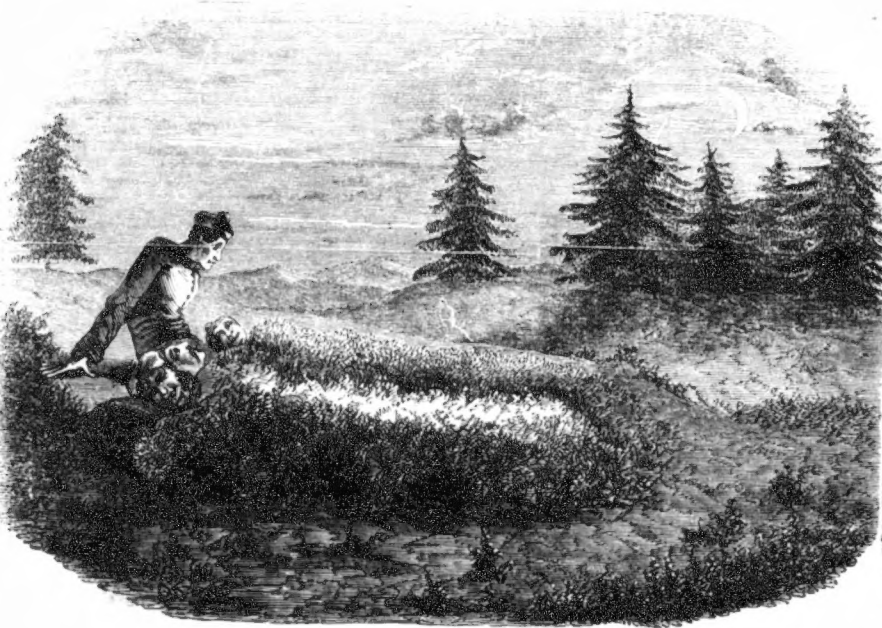
6. METHODS OF MENDING A TORN WATER-BAG.



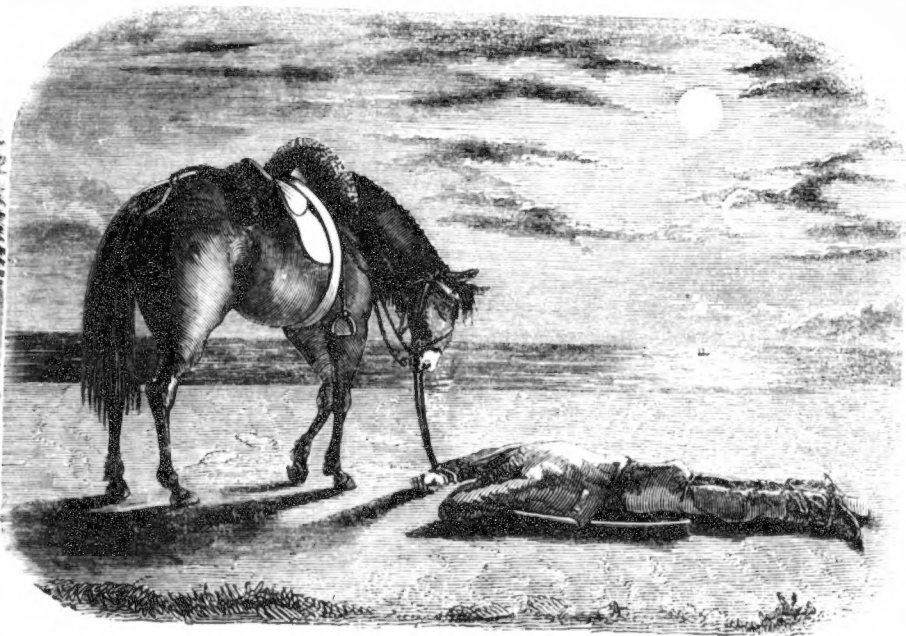
7. A SHELTER AGAINST A DRIVING WIND.



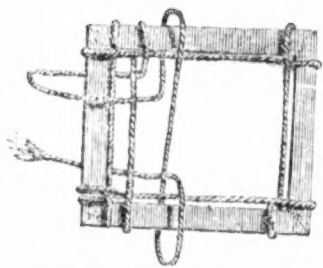
8. SAFE METHOD OF SLEEPING WITH A LOADED GUN



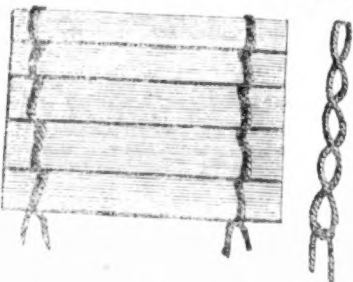
9. A BIVOUAC OF HEATHER.



10. A HORSEMAN ASLEEP IN A HOSTILE COUNTRY.



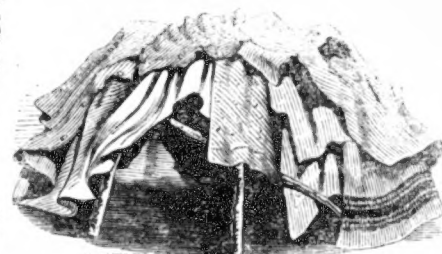
11. METHOD OF MAKING RUSH-BOTTOMED CHAIRS.



12. MODE OF LASHING BOARDS TOGETHER.



13. A COMMON GUN SET AS A SPRING GUN.

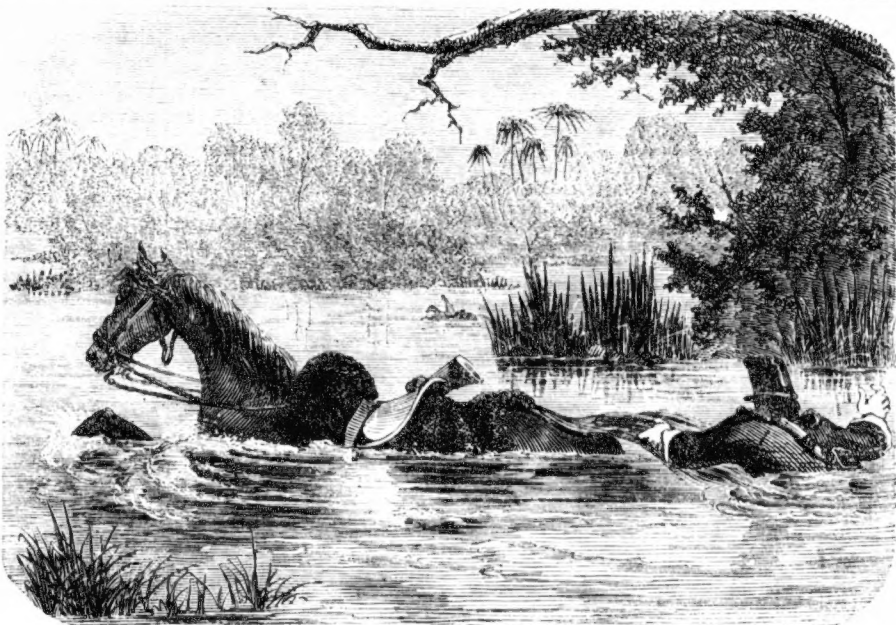


14. MODE OF DRYING DAMP CLOTHES.





15. SIGNALLING WITH A PIECE OF LOOKING-GLASS.



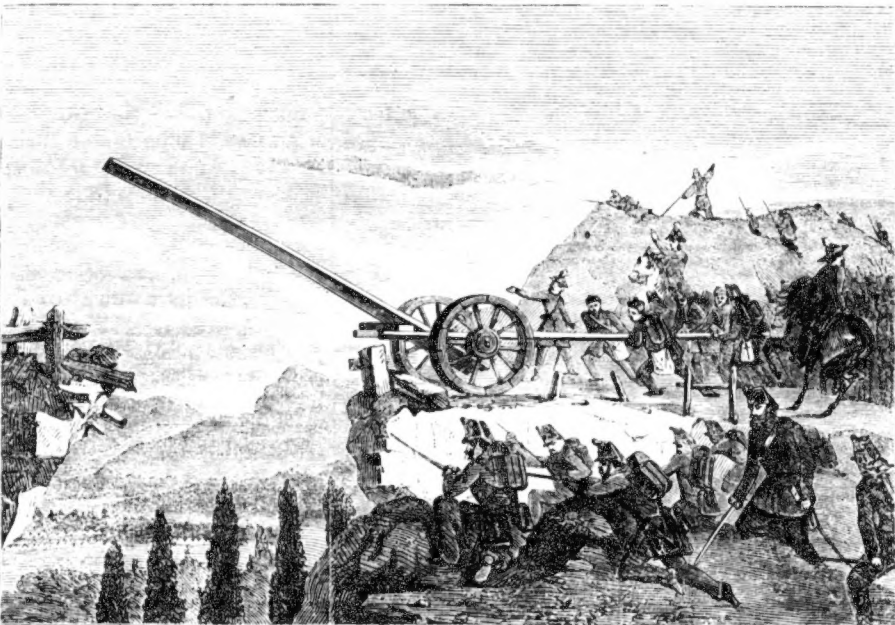
16. SAFE METHOD OF SWIMMING A HORSE.



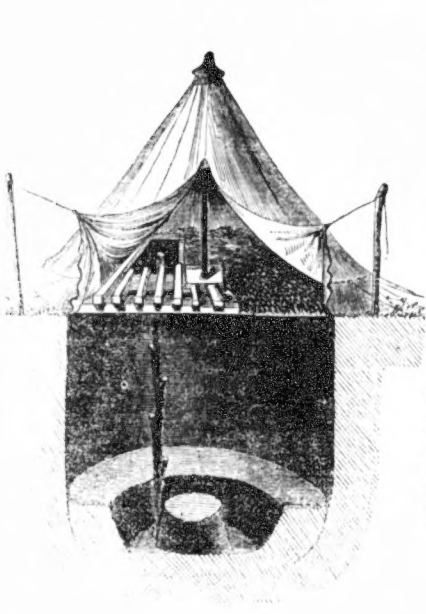
17. EFFECTIVE MODE OF SECURING A PRISONER.



18. METHODS OF DESCENDING A STEEP HILL.



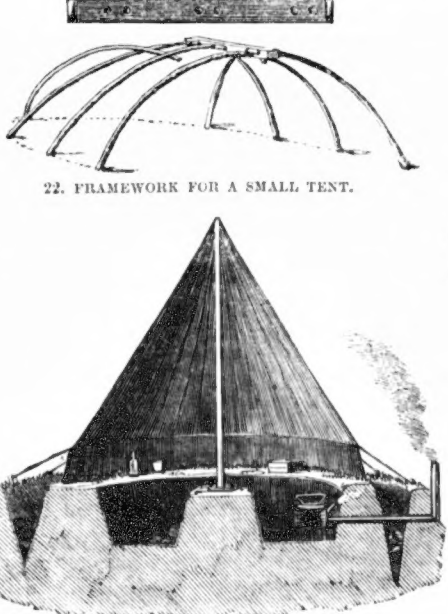
19. BRIDGING ACROSS A GAP.



20. UNDERGROUND TENT WITH TWO STORIES.

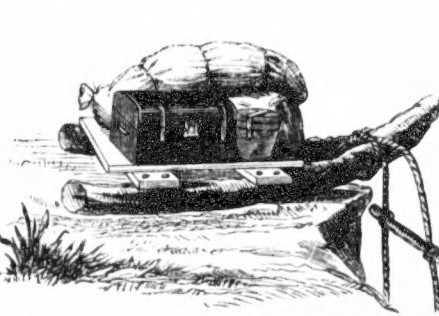


21. CUTTING COARSE FORAGE INTO CHAFF.

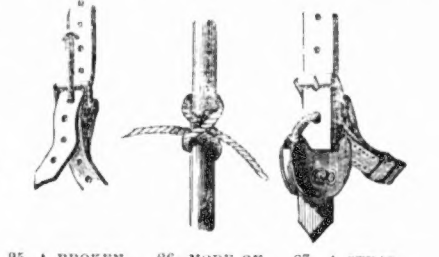


22. FRAMEWORK FOR A SMALL TENT.

23. SECTION OF A TENT WITH FIREPLACE.



24. SLEDGE MADE OUT OF THE BOUGH OF A TREE



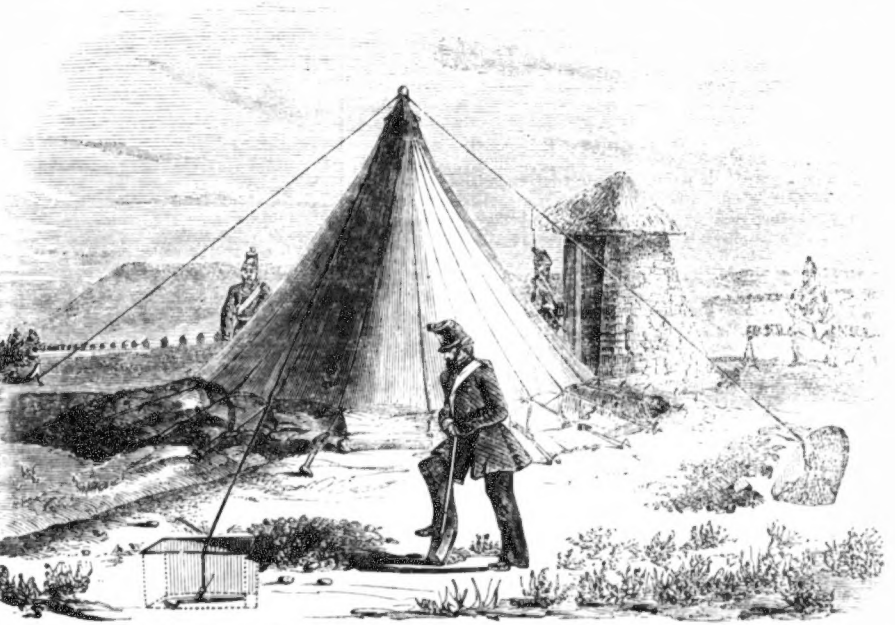
25. A BROKEN TONGUE MENDED.

26. MODE OF FASTENING ROPES.

27. A STRAP AND BUCKLE PADLOCKED.



28. THE CAPE WAY OF CARRYING A SMALL ANIMAL.



29. SECURE METHOD OF PEGGING DOWN THE ROPES OF A TENT.



## TRAVELLERS' EXPEDIENTS.

ASSUREDLY the facilities for travelling have not gone beyond the habit which makes ample use of them; and, indeed, as far as regards our own countrymen, there is just now—coincidence, let us hope, with the spread of muscular Christianity—a manifest desire abroad, or rather at home, to seek novelty and adventure in journeys, more or less hazardous, to places hitherto unexplored.

That the rise and progress of volunteer corps has had much to do in fostering that physical condition which enables men to undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish such arduous holidays there can be little doubt; and even the establishment and subsequent doings of the Alpine Club are indications of that sort of regeneration from the mere slothful substitution of unwholesome pleasure for wearying work, or still more wearying play, which had begun to cause a lamentable deterioration in the national stamina.

It is scarcely too much to say that, as a nation, we are amongst the best travellers in the world—that is, when we have once overcome insular prejudices, and once for all ceased to expect conventional luxuries. For real philosophical endurance and simple determination to make the best of everything the German has, perhaps, no equal. The Frenchman is possessed of that ingenuity, both of invention and adaptation, which is of no little value in any voyage by land; at sea he is popularly supposed to be entirely prostrate; but with much of the German phlegm, and, perhaps, more than the German vigour, the Englishman often possesses the faculty of "making himself at home anywhere," and of ready adaptation of means, apparently incongruous, to a given end of personal comfort, which may be called the science of expedients.

Such practical discoveries as have from time to time been made in this way, however, are too frequently lost for the want of some record which would be invaluable to future travellers; and in these days it has become an absolute necessity that the journals of explorers should be gathered together and the results of their experience compared, and, where possible, tested. Such a book as Mr. Francis Galton's "Art of Travel" provides an invaluable addition to the knowledge, not only of pioneers and those who undertake journeys entirely away from the ordinary beaten tracks, but of volunteers and men upon military service, either in encampments or upon foreign service. Most of the subjects of the accompanying Illustrations occupy a prominent place in his work, and, together with a great variety of other matter, compose a volume which is not only of undoubted service to the traveller but possesses considerable interest for the general reader.

On the subject of tents and huts a volume might well be written, since it is of the utmost importance that they should be serviceable in themselves and easily managed. The erection of the hut, whether of soldier, hunter, or explorer, begins by the process represented by fig. 1 in our Engravings. The instrument used for digging is neither more nor less than a sharp-pointed stick, which will be found effective in the absence of a spade. It must be held upright, and the earth loosened by repeated digs, until it is capable of being cleared out with the hand, as in fig. 2. This method has been found sufficient even for digging wells, the earth being passed up to the surface in a bag. The bamboo instrument is used by the natives of the Sikkim, Himalaya; it consists of a bamboo of about three inches in diameter, which, after having been cut just above one of the knots, is split up to the next joint in about a dozen places so as to form a sort of bush. This instrument is worked up and down in the earth with both hands, and the sandy soil, getting into the hollow of the bamboo, spreads out the blades, the plug of earth is shaken out every time it accumulates, and it is asserted that holes 10 ft. deep and only 6 in. wide can be bored with this simple earth-auger.

Of tents, fig. 20 represents an underground tent or hut, with two stories, the lower being simply a deep hole dug beneath the flooring of the tent, and serving, by help of a rough branch trimmed to a sort of ladder, as either a storeroom or a retreat during inclement weather. Our Engraving represents the plan adopted before Sebastopol. Fig. 23 is a section of a tent pitched for a long stay, and provided with a deep drain and a fireplace, the seat and table being both dug out.

Fig. 29 illustrates one of the most important and at the same time the most difficult operations in pitching a tent—namely, the method of securely fastening the ropes. Having first measured the exact places in which the ropes should be fixed, tie the end of each of them to a short stick, a bundle of twigs, or a stone, and bury it from one to two feet. Even in loose sand it has been found that at a depth of one foot it will require a strain of 50 lb. to withdraw it, and at two feet it is impossible for a man to pull it up—a very valuable result when it is considered that this is often done by treacherous enemies, or that the pegs are frequently stolen for firewood by native cooks. While on the subject of fastenings, it is useful to know that the rope shown in fig. 26 is knotted in the only way (by the clove-hitch) to ensure the security of a weight hung to a snail shell. To preserve a parcel buckled by a strap from the depredations of thieves it is necessary to pass a padlock through the hole next to that which receives the tongue of the buckle. A broken tongue may be readily mended by thrusting a nail or peg through the hole, as in fig. 25. Securing prisoners, however undesirable a necessity, is sometimes a very useful accomplishment: it may be effected with even a limited quantity of string by placing his hands behind him, back to back, and then tying his thumbs as well as his little fingers together. The method of making rush-bottomed chairs—convenient and comfortable seats in camp—is shown by fig. 11, while boards may be lashed firmly, and yet so as to remain flexible, by the Malay-hitch, which secures them in a very useful manner, either for walls or temporary roofs.

Water supply is frequently one of the greatest difficulties with which the traveller has to contend. In order to carry a sufficient quantity from place to place it is necessary to use the native vessels, made from animal intestines—the pouch or the heart-bag, calabashes or skins. If a water-vessel become leaky it may be mended by caulking the hole with a rag, a chunk of wood, or anything large enough for the purpose, and afterwards greasing or waxing it over. A large rent requires the edges to be pinched up, a spike or a thorn run through them, and the part of the bag to be tied with twine above the spike, as in fig. 6. In cases of great scarcity it is frequently necessary to resort to distillation. Fig. 4 shows a rudely-constructed still for sea-water. An iron pot is converted into a boiler, to which a wooden lid is fitted, a hole being left of sufficient size to admit the muzzle of a gun-barrel, to act as a steam-pipe. The hollowed stump of a tree filled with cold water makes a condenser—the distilled water escaping at the nipple of the barrel into a vessel placed there for the purpose of receiving it. The condenser may be formed of canvas.

In camping on a low wall, even of turf sods, will often be found better than a tree, since it is not so much a roof that is required as a screen against the wind. In countries where there is heather a capital lodging may be made in the Highland fashion. A quantity is cut and strewed upon the ground; all the party lie down except one man, who covers them over with plaids and a fresh layer of the bed material, after which he himself wriggles into the space left for him between his companions. To guard against accident in sleeping with a loaded gun, as well as to prevent its being stolen and even used against the sleeper, the best method is that shown in fig. 8. Fig. 10 exhibits the method employed by a horseman, when in constant danger from foes, for taking a light but still refreshing slumber. In similar circumstances it is sometimes an advantage to make use of signals. One of the best of these, by daylight, is a piece of looking-glass, on which the flashing of the sun may be seen for miles. A spring-gun for preventing surprise by a treacherous enemy may be obtained by the method shown in fig. 13. The stick is firmly lashed to a tree and the muzzle to a stake planted in the ground. A "lever-stick" 8 in. long is bound across the grip of the gun so as to stand upright, but not so tightly as to prevent a slight degree of movement. The bottom of the stick is fastened to the trigger, and the top of it to a thin string passed through the empty ramrod tube and fixed to a tree across the path.

When it is necessary to swim a horse across a stream, it is safest and best to launch him fairly, and then suffer yourself to be towed behind holding to his tail. He may be prevented from turning by

water splashed into his face with the hand on whichever side he shows an inclination to swerve.

Small game, and even the Cape springbok, may be carried on horseback by passing the buckles of the girths on each side through the fore and hind legs, having first made an incision between the bone and the sinews (fig. 28). A very useful sledge may be made from a forked tree, from which the branches are lopped before it is shaped with the axe. A few bars across make it a capital conveyance for heavy luggage in a country which is not very stony and where there are beasts of burden. It is often a very difficult problem safely to descend a steep hill with a waggon. This is best effected (see fig. 18) by felling a tolerably large tree and tying its roots to the hind axle-tree, allowing the branches to sweep the ground. The French fashion is to unharness the leaders of the team and fasten the collar of the front horse to the back of the waggon. The same plan is adopted with coal-waggons in those lanes in the Strand which lead down to the river.

These are a few of the more obviously-useful instructions in that art of travel of which there are at present so many students. For further and fuller information on the same subject we cannot do better than refer the reader to Mr. Galton's book, which has already reached its third edition.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

## GIBRALTAR ROCK.

AN Oxford Professor of History has delivered his opinion that the English ought to give up the possession of Gibraltar, and has endeavoured to prove that such surrender would be an advantage to the nation. Such an opinion and such an endeavour might be of smaller importance were it not that they have been accepted seriously by certain of our contemporaries who have with apparent sincerity advocated the professor's views.

England holds Gibraltar just at present, and the question of right and expediency, being thus raised, becomes a matter for investigation. It resolves itself into several divisions. How did England obtain the subject of dispute? why did she retain it? and what would be the consequences of surrendering it?

In the first place, England fought for it and won it. Secondly, it was guaranteed to her by solemn treaty. Thirdly, when it was sought to wrest it from her she held it. Fourthly, she does not intend to yield it. Under these circumstances, whether its retention be or be not to her advantage, is a matter for her own consideration, and she has a perfect right to keep it, even against her own interest, should she think fit; just as any private individual, having the means, may choose to expend them upon a superfluity.

In 1704 the now-redoubtable fortress was taken from the Spaniards by the English. Nine years afterwards it was ceded to the victors by treaty. In 1782 George Augustus Elliot, Lord Heathfield, successfully defended it against the combined fleets of France and Spain. Since that time England has remained in undisturbed possession. It is now proposed to give up at once the fruits of victory, treaty, and defence. The reasons pretended are—Firstly, that England has no right to them, which is, on the face of it, absurd; secondly, that the Spaniards hate us for keeping Gibraltar; thirdly, that it is of no use to us; and, fourthly, that its possession costs us money.

As to the hate of the Spaniards, we English are not much the worse for it. They hated us long ago when they sent over the Armada as a practical demonstration of the fact; but even that did not hurt us much. They hate us, perhaps, for our Protestantism. Are we to take their love as purchase-money for all we may happen to possess and they to require? "Gibraltar rock? Yes, Sir. There you are, Sir. Any other article, Sir?" We are told that Gibraltar, though apparently, does not actually, command the straits; that these are seven miles across; and that, as not even an Armstrong gun could carry this distance, the fire of the fortress might, "by skilful steering," be evaded, and a hostile fleet pass in spite of our teeth. Of all the foolish assertions ever made we cannot, at the moment, remember one more obviously silly than this. Why, the chief object of a marine fortress is less to attack an enemy's fleet than to protect its own. Does any one with as much knowledge of military matters as an intelligent drummer-boy imagine for a moment that the sealing these straits in case of war would be intrusted to a land fortress on one side or the other, or even both? That such a notion might, by some curious possibility, enter the mind of a civilian we cannot, under present evidences, presume to doubt; but that ever it will obtain believers among those to whom the defences of Britain may be intrusted during our generation is a theory which we hesitate to examine seriously.

But Gibraltar costs us money. Of course, and very properly so. Everything which we honestly enjoy costs money. From the crown of England down to the sole of our own private boots—everything which gives us safety, security, comfort, glory, and ease has to be paid for. We have to pay even to travel to enjoy the breeze at our own seaside, the warmth at our own hearth. What would be the use of money at all were it not to be paid in exchange for something which we wish to have? Who can eat, drink, or sleep upon coppers, or silver, or golden guineas? Two hundred thousand pounds annually is said to be the cost of Gibraltar. How much is this a piece to the inhabitants of the three kingdoms, to say nothing of India and the colonies? Who among them would be a single halfpenny the better for the remission of the

charge to-morrow? But supposing the fortress to be given up to Spain, how long would she keep it? France already holds the opposite shore. Would Spain, with her miserable effere army and scanty exchequer, hold it against her neighbour in a quarrel, or would she not without a pang surrender it to others as she has heretofore done to us? Then, with the same Power on both sides of the straits, and with a powerful fleet to boot, under shelter of either in case of need, what becomes of the command of the neck of the Mediterranean, of which our friends speak so contemptuously as an incident of the possession of Gibraltar?

One can scarcely treat this question solemnly. We are ready to make all due allowances for journalists who, under the necessity of supplying every twenty-four hours not one but several articles intended to arrest public attention, occasionally choose rather to adopt a startling but absurd side of a discussion than the apparent and obvious. We do not pretend to know the mind of the Ministry upon this question. But we will, nevertheless, unhesitatingly announce that England is perfectly prepared to give up Gibraltar, with all the improvements, at the price for which she originally purchased it. She wanted it from the Spaniards, and she beat them out of it. Let them beat the English out in return, and they may have the lot notwithstanding the treaty. Can any proposition be fairer?

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE EX-DUCHESS OF PARMA, travelling incognito, passed through Vienna last week on her way to the Tyrol and Switzerland.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE LATE JACOB RICARDO, Esq., M.P., has been proved under £50,000.

AN ADDRESS TO GARIBALDI is in process of signature throughout Ireland.

THE WARSAW UNIVERSITY, after being closed for thirty years, has just been reopened.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE is pretty well ended; the result is a half quantity, but a fine quality. Similar accounts reach us from the Rhine, where, however, the yield of grapes in its quantity is represented as being more satisfactory.

A VETERAN ENGLISH VESSEL, the *Fafric*, has just entered the port of Havre from Bombay, laden with cotton and seed. She was built at Calcutta in 1812.

FROM A COMMUNICATION dated from St. Jarlath's, Tuam, we learn that the distress in the west of Ireland "may be said to have entirely disappeared."

HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Alexandria from Constantinople early on the morning of the 1st, after a passage of two days and a half. He was in good health, and was expected to leave for Cairo the next day.

LORD PALMERSTON has directed a gratuity of £50 to be made from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mr. John Crompton, of Bolton, the only surviving son of Samuel Crompton.

A TELEGRAM has just been received from Sydney announcing that the colony of New South Wales has remitted a further subscription of £10,000 for the Lancashire Distress Fund.

THE DISTRESS in all the chief seats of the cotton manufacture continues steadily to increase; in many instances three-fourths, at least, of the working population being altogether out of employment. Happily, the funds for the relief of the distress flow steadily in, but, of course, much suffering is unavoidably endured.

MRS. McLACHLAN, condemned to be executed for the murder at Sandford-place, Glasgow, has been respited by the Secretary of State till Nov. 1, to allow time for further investigation.

THE SYSTEM OF EXPORTING NEGROES TO THE FRENCH WEST INDIA COLONIES was formally put an end to on June 30, on which day the last shipment from the establishment of Messrs. Regis at the mouth of the Congo was effected.

A LETTER is put forth from General Changarnier, now dwelling at Autun, repudiating on his part any acceptance of a knitted proposal from President Lincoln to take charge of Yankee military operations.

A PAMPHLET has just been published at Turin, entitled "The Policy of the Ministry—We will have Rome!" It is written by Count Bagnani, a Lombard, and, as it expresses the sentiments of the public, its sale has been very extensive.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH ALMOND CROPPER, barrister, who died in London in September last, has left nearly £50,000 to various charitable institutions.

THE MARRIAGE OF LORD DUFFERIN and MISS HAMILTON, daughter of the late Captain Hamilton, at Killybegs Castle, in the county of Down, is appointed to take place on the 23rd inst.

GARIBALDI has issued an address of thanks to the Swedes for their expressions of sympathy towards him in his captivity. It is a warm and impulsive effusion, but somewhat incoherent and cloudy.

IT IS SAID that the Emperor Napoleon has just purchased Malmison, the residence of the Empress Josephine after her divorce, from Queen Christina. He already possesses considerable estates in the environs, La Jonchère, Saint Cécile, and the greater part of the woods of Malmison.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, it seems, has declined the offer made to him of the archbishopric of York, and rumour now hints that the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Sumner, will be translated to York, Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, taking his place at Winchester.

ANOTHER INSURRECTIONARY OUTBREAK, or demonstration, has taken place at Nauplia, the scene of the recent rebellion in Greece. No blood appears to have been shed, but a great many arrests were made.

THE CLYDE STEAMERS *RUBY* and *EAGLE* are said to have been sold to the Confederate Government. The *Irona*, which had been purchased for the Confederate Government, came into collision with a vessel last week in the Clyde and sank.

IN THE ENSUING MICHAELMAS TERM no fewer than two hundred persons have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted attorneys. The number of persons admitted during the Hilary, Easter, and Trinity terms exceeded five hundred.

THE PERTSHIRE MOORS and FORESTS have been rented for the past season at a little under £20,000, and on a fair calculation between 60,000 and 80,000 head of game have fallen since Aug. 12.

PATRICK CAIN, the man who is in custody charged with the murder of Mr. Rawcliffe, at Kirkham, last week, has confessed. He says he threw the poker which entered the unfortunate man's eye, but that he had no intention to kill him.

A PORTION OF A GALLERY IN THE LOUVRE, it is reported, is about to be set apart and prepared for the reception of works of the English school, which, as a school, has not yet been acknowledged in great Continental galleries.

A NEW YORK PAPER says it is understood at Washington that from 600 to 800 white persons have been murdered in Minnesota by the Indians, and that two thirds of the State has been deserted by the white settlers.

IT IS STATED that the Liverpool and Birkenhead Dock Commissioners have sanctioned an expenditure of £6000 on works for the storage of petroleum, and that in case of necessity they will be extended so as to cost £40,000.

AS A TRAIN FOR PARIS was about to start from Versailles, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, filled with returning excursionists, it was run into by a luggage-van. Several persons were seriously injured, but no deaths are reported as having yet taken place.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between Lady Juliana Knox, fourth daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Banbury and sister of the late Peer, and Major-General Walker, C.B., Commander of the Forces in Scotland.

THE BLACKBURN BOARD OF GUARDIANS have resolved to take advantage of the Rate-in-Aid Bill and to apply to the Poor-law Board for power to borrow money on security of the rates. The guardians of Preston have also resolved to follow a like course.

WE LEARN FROM A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER that during the last ten years we have coined more than twice as many sovereigns as we have coined shillings; that we have coined nearly as many half-sovereigns as florins; and that among our small silver coinage we may reckon not only sixpences, fourpences, and threepences, but even grats, twopences, and pence, in the same material.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH AN ASYLUM FOR THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF PITMEN who may fall victims to accidents in the Belgian coal mines. The idea of the project appears to have originated with an August personage, and the establishment is to be placed under the patronage of a member of the Royal family.



**LIBERAL M'CLELLAN'S POPULARITY.**—It is idle to attempt to analyse the grounds and arguments which account for M'Clellan's popularity. He is now men beloved and trusted by his men as "the little corporal," himself a private in the United States army, a man whose enthusiasm on his behalf, the danger which would befall if anything befell him would be proportionably great. If M'Clellan, for whatever reason or by disease, his army would become a force of such a kind, however again there is an attempt to depose him, a further step, or to let it, the civil authorities in Washington would not fail to try. Nor can any one be blind to the fact, that already M'Clellan holds the position of the North in the hollow of his hand. If he thought proper to depose the President, to send a letter to what to his old and constant friend and adherent, Mr. Stanton, to let some such words as "Take this," be heard in the Capitol, his army would stand by him to do so, he would probably, not a finer or more useful man in the North exist at this moment than General M'Clellan. But, wielding as he does at this moment an almost irresponsible power, it would be dangerous for civilians of any kind to provoke or thwart him.—*Letter from America.*



## GENERAL PALLAVICINI.

NOTWITHSTANDING his reputation as a clever and dashing officer, it is to be feared that the name of General Pallavicini will be disagreeably associated with the event for which not only he but all Italy has reason to blush. From that room at Varignano where Garibaldi, too simple and straightforward to interpret the juggling measures of so-called statesmen, too loyal and confiding to doubt either the man whom he has made King or the soldiers who professed to be his friends, the utterances which are perhaps only intended for private ears will bear a world-wide significance; and even in their errors, for some of them would seem to be mistaken in the sense of being impolitic, exhibit how noble a nature had been deceived if not betrayed.

It would scarcely be just to represent Pallavicini as actuated by any antagonism to the soldier of Italy who forbore to provoke civil war at Aspromonte, and was thereupon wounded almost to death and taken to prison until the intercession of a Princess gave an opportunity for an amnesty; but his obedience to orders might well have been copied by the men under his command, if they were indeed bidden not to fire upon the Garibaldians.

In any case, the taking of the chief can scarcely be considered a great achievement, and, as there was no organised attempt at opposition, there was certainly no occasion for a display of military ability. The task committed to General Pallavicini by the Government to whom he owed allegiance was a very thankless one, and it may be hoped that, should the time ever arrive when he may redeem his name by a patriotic enthusiasm for the cause of Italy and the Italians, he will be able to exhibit an equal devotion to the behests of his superiors and at the same time have to use less doubtful means of their fulfilment.

## THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BENINA GRISONS.

M. ALBERT DE MEURON holds a high place amongst those artists who have most successfully painted Swiss scenery, and it may be doubted whether he has ever been exceeded in that faithful reproduction of the characteristics of his subject which



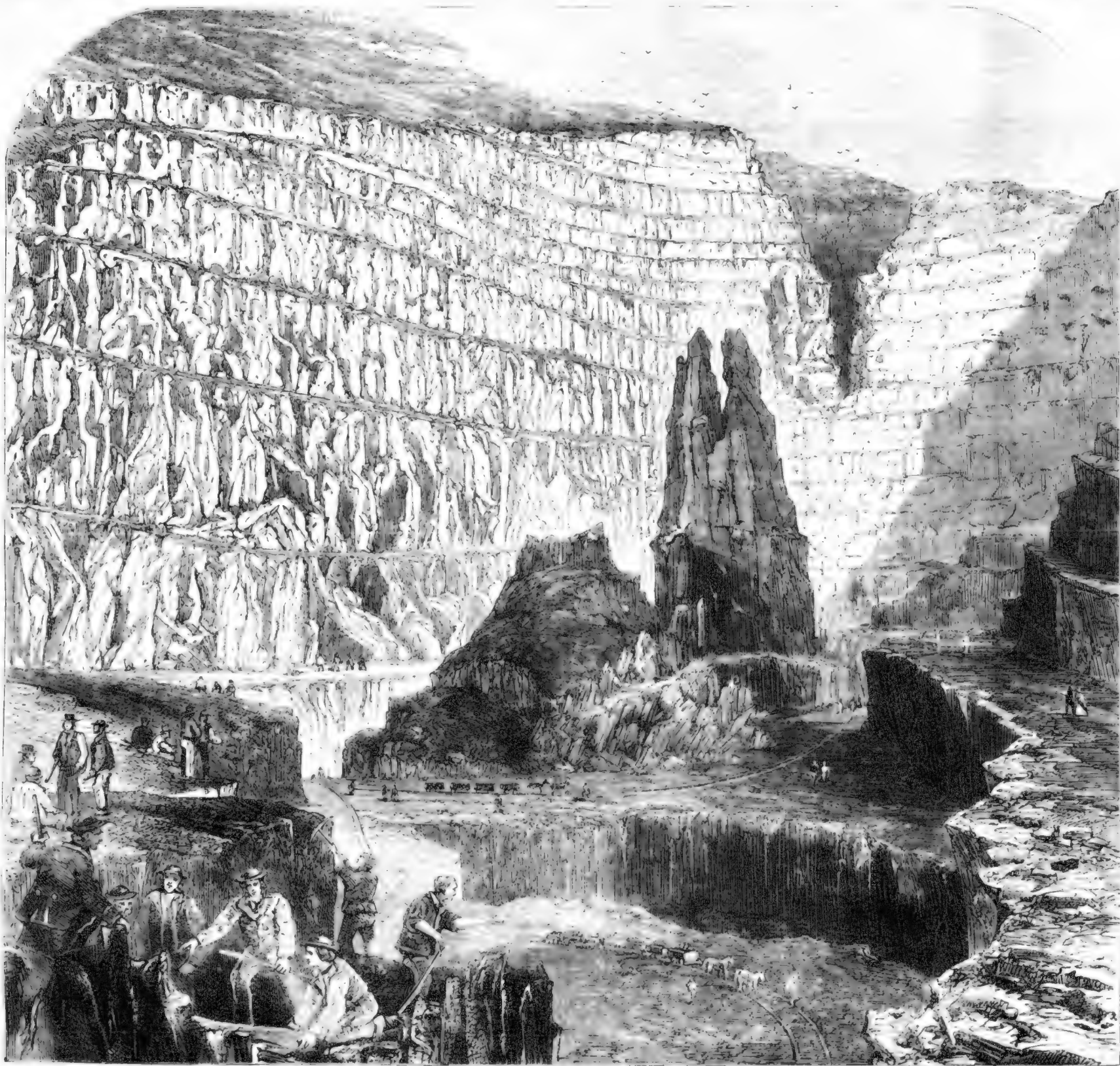
GENERAL PALLAVICINI, COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL TROOPS AT ASPROMONTE.  
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JUVELLI.)

ensures a truly vigorous picture. Amongst all the subjects chosen by him to illustrate his peculiar faculty, perhaps "The Shepherds of the Benina" best conveys the still and almost solemn grandeur which is so inseparable from mountain and lake in the wild canton called in French "Grisons," in German "Graubünden." Surrounded entirely by lofty mountains except at the northern point, where the Rhine escapes through the valley in which is the high road to Zurich, the surface of the country has a threefold inclination from the three ranges of mountains, the largest sloping towards the north along the course of the Rhine, and another in the course of the Inn, while several valleys are situated on the Italian side of the great central chain.

Within the Grisons are no fewer than 211 glaciers. Of these the waters of 150 flow to the Rhine, 66 to the Inn and thence to the Danube, and 25 to the Po by means of the Adia and the Ticino. The inhabitants have been reckoned at about 90,000, a mixed population, about a third of whom speak German and the rest Romansh and other dialects, except in the valleys south of the Alps, where they speak Italian.

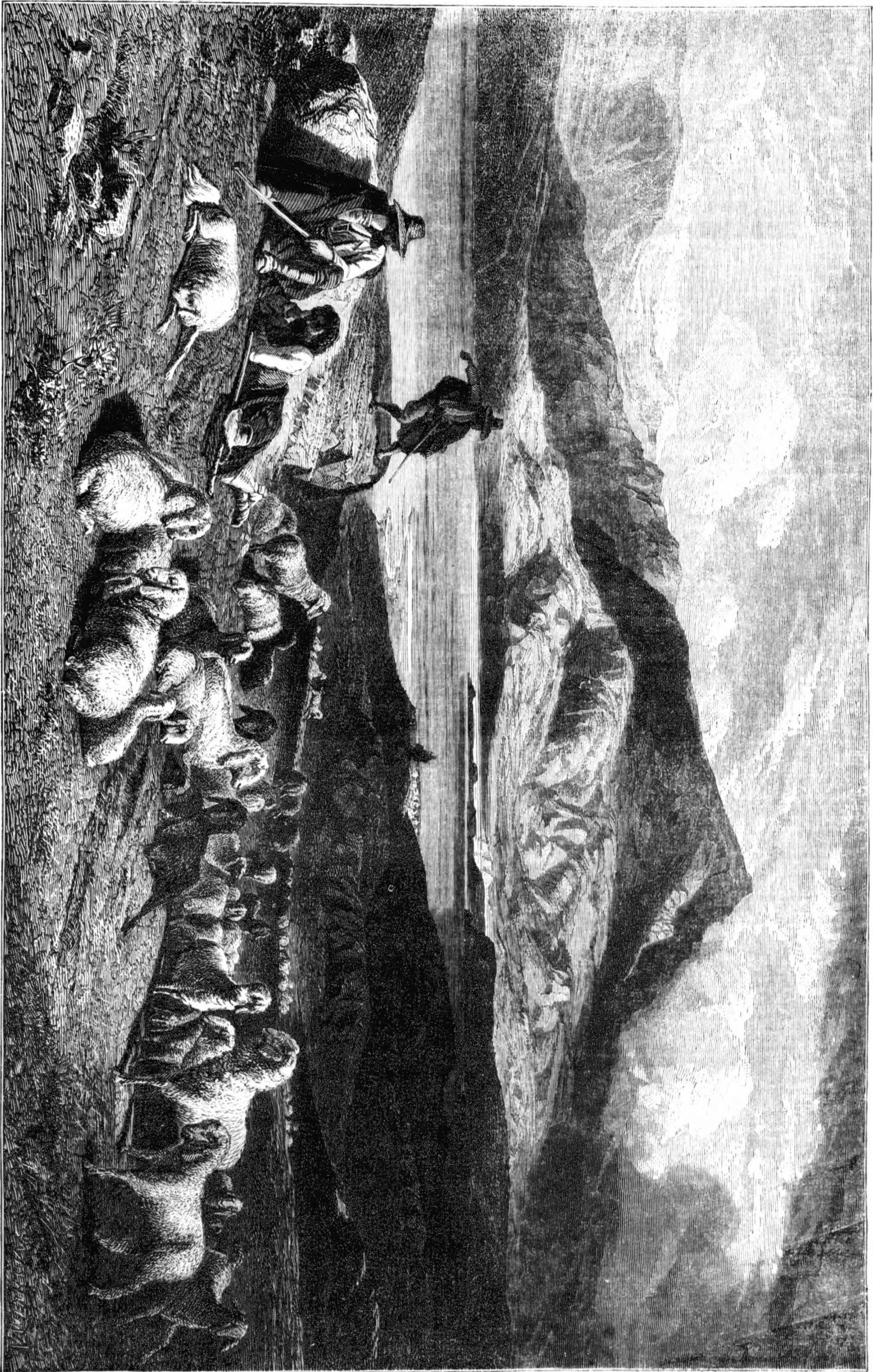
The productions of the canton are perhaps more varied than any other spot in Europe of the same area, since the climate ranges, according to the altitude of the land, from a beautiful Italian temperature (favourable to the growth of the vine, maize, figs, and almonds) to the unpropitious districts where crops of rye and barley are raised with great difficulty.

A large proportion of the entire canton is occupied by pastures and forests, where great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats are the principal wealth of the inhabitants. The mountains, too, abound in game, including some bears and wolves; the rivers are well supplied with fish. The Grisons is in effect a small confederation in itself, since it is divided into twenty-five jurisdictions, each appointing its own magistrates and making its own laws and local regulations. The principal town is Coire or Chur (known in the fourth century as Curia Rhetorum), situated on the high road from eastern Switzerland to Italy, and possessing several fine public buildings, including schools, a library, and a museum of natural history.



THE PENRHYN SLATE-QUARRIES.





SWISS SHEPHERDS TENDING THEIR FLOCKS ON THE BERNINA, IN THE CANTON OF THE GRISONS.—(FROM A PICTURE BY A. DE MEURON.)

The confederation of the Grisons was formed against the oppressions of the feudal lords in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Beneath a maple-tree in the village of Irons the people met under the direction of the Abbot of Disentis, the Counts of Werdenberg and Sax, and the Baron of Rhodanus, and all, clad in grey frocks, swore to the association, which from that circumstance was called the grey league (Graubund).

On the invasion of the French, in 1798, the Grisons once again rose in a mass and called upon the Austrians beyond the Tyrol for assistance. In the following year, however, the French were successful, but were themselves driven out by the Russians under Suwarrow.

By the act of mediation issued by Bonaparte in 1803 the Grisons became a canton of the new Helvetic Confederation.

**PENRHYN SLATE-QUARRIES.**

From almost every point along the Holyhead Railway, after you pass A ber, or from the bay as you voyage from Llandudno to the Menai Straits, you see Penrhyn Castle towers rising from the umbrageous, undulating landscape. It is the property of the Hon. R. Douglas-Pennant, M.P. for Carnarvonshire, and, though it is not perhaps in very good taste, its situation is unrivalled. On one side it commands the sea, on the other the mountain scenery of Wales, Carnedd Llewellyn, Carnedd David, &c. Colonel Pennant is the proprietor of the well-known slate-quarries on the road between Bangor and the Nantfrancon Pass. This celebrated pass—which for grandeur and sublimity is not excelled by anything in Wales—is nine miles from Bangor,

and the slate quarries are six. We will not attempt to describe the pass, but to the slate-quarries and their owner we will devote a few lines. The Penrhyn slate-quarries are on the side of a mountain, the whole of which is supposed to be slate. Nearly 3000 people are employed daily on this spot, and not less than 13,0000 souls, it is said, are supported by the wages paid by the owner. The annual export is about 100,000 tons, and report lays the yearly revenue at some £20,000. The miners and their families live at the town of Bethesda, adjoining the



quarries. The town, which owes its existence to the quarries, belongs to Colonel Pennant. There is a tramway from the mountain, six miles in length, for the sole purpose of carrying the slates to Penrhyn port. This tramway, with the port, cost £175,000. In 1841 Mr. Pennant's agent stated, at an Admiralty inquiry about the Menai Straits, that in one year 410 cargoes, with 41,000 tons of slate, were shipped westwards. The quarries themselves are a sight worth seeing. Here is a description of them by a late visitor: "The quarrying is conducted in ledges up the whole front of the mountain, which is carved out in a most amazing manner. It is, in fact, cut up into a series of galleries, and when the men are all at work, hacking, and hammering, and blasting, and climbing, and shooting down the slates and the debris, and jabbering in Welsh, the scene is as once so novel and strange, and startling indeed, that the spectator, as he listens, and gazes, and listens, is for a time speechless and almost breathless with surprise." One of the astonishing features of this scene to us was the immense mountains of debris or refuse slate. Yes, literally mountains; for they tower up there in heaps many hundred feet and may be seen at a distance of miles from the spot. How curious to reflect that these ever-increasing mountains will some day be clothed with verdure and timber! This may not be for centuries—not till that famous New Zealander comes to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, perhaps; but the day will come as certainly as the sun will continue to shine. Indeed, in many parts of Wales there are now mountains of debris already not only covered with earth but clothed with luxuriant timber.

Colonel Pennant is not a genuine Pennant, but a Douglas—a member of the great Scotch family. That lady who, to save her Sovereign from assassins, thrust her arm in the staple of the door—the proper bar not being at hand—was one of his forbears, at least so says the guide-book. These profitable mines came into the possession of the daughter of George Hay Dawkins Pennant, and this lady the gallant Colonel was fortunate enough to win, and with her this vast and lucrative estate. And now we must part with Colonel Pennant and his quarries; not, however, until we have echoed the universal testimony in these parts which everywhere meet us to the excellent management of this property. It is said that a better master than the gallant Colonel does not exist; and we can bear witness that in no part of Wales—nor, indeed, in the United Kingdom—have we seen such excellent cottages and such unmistakable evidence of comfort amongst the labouring population as we saw in the town of Bethesda and its neighbourhood. Such is Colonel Pennant and his quarries. He is founding a great family, lives in princely state, is buying landed property in every direction, and is no doubt on the way to a peerage, which he possibly might have achieved long ago if he had been on the Liberal instead of the Conservative side of the House. Still the time will come some day, if not to him, to some one of his successors. Meanwhile it is pleasant to see that the gallant owner of this vast property is as mindful of his duties as he is careful of his rights, and is not only amassing wealth, but making it the means of spreading education and comfort amongst the vast population under his care.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE performances at the Royal English Opera, which are varied every night, included last week "The Puritan's Daughter," with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Santley; "Fra Diavolo," with Mdle. Parepa and Mr. Harrison; "The Crown Diamonds," with Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison; "Dinorah," with Mdle. Parepa, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Santley, &c. The theatre is so well attended that the present system of playing four or five known and admired operas every week will probably be continued for some time to come.

We are glad to see that Mr. Arthur Chappell announces a new series of "Monday Popular Concerts," to commence on the 13th instant—of course at St. James's Hall and at the old price. The instrumentalists engaged for the winter season are MM. Joachim, Halle, and Piatelli; and MM. Joachim and Halle will perform at the concert of next Monday.

Mdile. Patti has been engaged by Signor Merelli, director of the Karl Theater, Vienna, for thirty performances between the 21st of February and the 24th of April. After the first fifteen performances Mdle. Trebelli will arrive, and will appear on alternate nights with Mdle. Patti. Thus the subscribers to the Viennese Opera will have the opportunity of hearing the two most charming singers of the day at one and the same establishment—which will make all the difference to them between a single and a double subscription. The principal tenor at M. Merelli's theatre will be Signor Giuglini; the principal baritone M. Faure. It is said that for the two months Mdle. Patti is to receive £2000.

Before proceeding to Vienna Mdle. Patti has a three months' engagement to fulfil at the Italian Opera of Paris. Signor Mario has also signed a contract for Paris, and will appear at the French Opera ("Théâtre de l'Opéra," as it is now called). The musicians and amateurs of the French capital are said to be delighted at the thought of hearing once more the tenor who is still decidedly the greatest of all tenors living, and who for some years past has never sung anywhere continuously except in London. Judged by the standard of absolute perfection, Signor Mario's voice certainly leaves much to be desired. But his manner of singing is admirable, and he has a natural manly tone which is quite wanting in most tenors—indeed, all other tenors of the present day, including even the accomplished Signor Tamberlik of the powerful throat and tremulous voice. We are glad that Signor Mario has been engaged for rather a long term at Paris, where it will be seen that he will obtain a triumphant success, because the habitual grumblers of London are fond of saying that this unvalued singer is over-appreciated by the English public, that he "would not do abroad," &c. The question that ought to be considered is, not whether Signor Mario is the best of all possible tenors, past and future, but simply whether he is not decidedly the best tenor now on the stage. Perhaps the people of Berlin prefer Herr Wachtel? If so (which we doubt), they have Herr Wachtel, and are welcome to him. But we are quite sure that the people of Vienna do not prefer their tenor of the coming season, Signor Giuglini, nor the people of St. Petersburg theirs, Signor Tamberlik, to the tenor whom all candid and unprejudiced persons in London and Paris, whether musicians or not, delight to hear and to applaud.

Let us put one inquiry to our musical grumblers. If there are tenors hidden somewhere in Italy who are superior to Mario, or to Tamberlik and Giuglini, why are they not discovered and brought into general European notice? A speculator could make a little fortune by engaging an unknown tenor in Italy on his own account at a very small salary and re-engaging him to an operatic manager in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg, at a very large one. Moreover, English, French, and Russian agents are constantly employed in visiting the land of tenors to see whether a new Mario can be found. Hitherto the search has not been successful.

Mario is to make his first appearance (or rather reappearance) at the Théâtre de l'Opéra on the 15th of next month, either in "Le Comte Ory," or "Les Huguenots." It was at this theatre (called at that time the Académie Royale) that he commenced his operatic career, in 1838. "It was on the 30th of November, 1838," says the French theatrical journal the *Entr'acte*, in noticing the event, "that the young and brilliant Viscount di Candia made his first appearance on the stage under the name of Mario." Two years before he had become attached to the Opera as a pupil. His success as a singer had attracted the attention of M. Duponchel, then director of the Opera, who was eager to attach him to the theatre, and allowed him a pension of 1500*fr.* a month all the time he followed the classes of Penchard and Bordini at the Conservatoire. He made his debut in "Robert le Diable." Meyerbeer had added an air in the second act expressly for him. His success was complete. Mario did not agree with the director, M. Pillet, and quitted the Opera in 1841. At his farewell representation he sang the second act of "William Tell," and the third and fourth act of "Les Huguenots." He was engaged immediately afterwards at the Salle Ventadour (Italian Opera), and every one knows how rapid and brilliant his success was in the Italian repertory.

The Italian Opera season commences in Paris, on the 2nd of November, with "Norma," the part of the Druid priestess by Mdme.

Penco. Mdme. Penco is said to be a greater favourite in Paris than in London. This we can readily believe, for in London, in spite of her talent, which is undeniable, she has never achieved any striking success. The fact is, good singing alone will never insure the popularity of a vocalist with an English audience. She must also possess a certain amount of genius, and, above all, a certain "charm," which, being indescribable, we will not attempt to describe. Mdle. Piccolomini was certainly endowed with genius, and it is still more certain that she interested and delighted the public by something in her manner that pleased them quite irrespectively of her singing, which in itself was by no means excellent. Mdme. Penco sings well, but happens not to possess the art of enlisting the sympathy of the audience—the art (if it be not a gift) of pleasing. Her singing, compared with Mdle. Piccolomini's, is what good prose is to brilliant, flashy poetry; compared with Mdle. Patti's, what good prose is to poetry of the most beautiful kind.

We are glad to hear that Mdle. Albani has not retired, according to the intention generally attributed to her a short time since. On the contrary, she has just accepted an engagement at the Italian Opera of Paris, and will appear there at the beginning of the season in the "Cenerentola."

Altogether, now that the great dispersion of London Italian singers has taken place, we find that Paris takes from us Mdle. Patti, Mdme. Penco, and Mario.

Vienna takes Mdle. Patti, Mdle. Trebelli, Faure and Giuglini. St. Petersburg has already received Mdme. Nantier-Didié, Graziani, and Tamberlik.

Signor Verdi has once more gone north-east (if the author of "A Journey Due North" will allow us to say so) and is now superintending the rehearsals of his new opera, "La Forza del Destino," at St. Petersburg. It may be remembered that the production of this work was prevented last year by the illness of Mdme. Lagrua, the much-admired and rather overrated prima donna of the great northern capital, for whom the soprano part was specially written. It appears now that, although Mdme. Lagrua has recovered, the part originally destined for her is to be given to another singer—a Mdme. Barbet, of whom we now hear for the first time. It will be well for operatic interests in general if Mdme. Barbet achieves a great success, for there is a great want just now of "robust" sopranos capable of performing such parts as Lucrezia and Norma with effect. There is Mdle. Titiens, to be sure; but Mdle. Titiens is unable to sing at two theatres at the same time; and, as Mr. Gye cannot succeed in engaging her for the Royal Italian Opera, the Royal Italian Opera is obliged to intrust the parts that were formerly played by Gisi to vocalists of an inferior order.

The German papers announce that "The Lily of Killarney," translated by Herr Dingelstrat, is to be brought out at several German theatres, under the title of "The Rose of Erin." In the meanwhile, we hear of no new operatic production in store for London.

THE CABMEN'S DELEGATE MEETING.—The fifth delegate meeting of the cabdrivers representing the various metropolitan districts appointed to obtain a revision of the present Hackney Carriage Act and redress of the grievances under which the cabmen were labouring from contrary magisterial decisions and police information, was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms, 2, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street. About thirty delegates were present, representing seven districts. Mr. Wise, of Westminster, occupied the chair. After several clauses had been added to the amended Act prepared by the delegates, a long discussion ensued upon the propriety of cabdrivers having an appeal from the decisions of police magistrates. Some delegates thought the appeal should be made to the Quarter Sessions, while others thought it should be taken by the superior courts of law. A resolution was ultimately adopted:—"That the power of appeal from magistrates' decisions should be granted, legal opinion being taken as to the mode in which appeal should be made." A resolution was brought forward by a delegate to the effect, "That all proprietors holding more than one plate, being all seven-day plates, shall be compelled to have half six-day and half seven-day plates." The resolution, after some discussion, was negatived. A resolution was then adopted, "That there shall be district meetings where the delegates shall make their report to the drivers, and that the proprietors be invited to such meetings to hear the proceedings of the delegates, and that their co-operation be solicited." It was also resolved that the time of the aggregate meeting should be fixed after the various district meetings had been held. A recommendation was also agreed to that all clauses relating to the Metropolitan Stage Carriage Act be expunged from the Hackney Carriage Act, which should stand by itself. It was then resolved that the various clauses and resolutions be printed for the use of the district meetings.

AN INFURIATE OX.—Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday night last a shorthorned ox of immense proportions broke loose from a drove that was being driven to the New Cattle Market, Caledonian-road, and pursued a rapid course, followed by a number of drovers and others, into the Caledonian-road, where the crowd was joined by mobs of persons, who, in endeavouring to catch him, drove him to and fro, and by their shouts rendered the animal furious, and in his mad career he tossed several barrows and fruit and vegetable stalls high into the air, scattering the contents about the carriage-way and flat pavement and injuring the owners, one of whom had his shoulder gored, and a boy sustained serious injury by being knocked down and trampled upon. The "lasso" was tried ineffectually, none of the drovers being sufficiently expert to capture him. At last the bullock made a rush into the shop of Mr. Rackham, a medical herbalist, No. 38, Sutherland-terrace, Caledonian-road, demolishing the front and glass cases, and forced his way into the parlour, where, after smashing nearly the whole of the furniture, he sat quietly down on his haunches. By this time a machine for the conveyance of cattle had arrived, and Mr. Cook, slaughterman, of Cowcross-street, assisted by his men, succeeded in removing the animal to the New Market. The damage is roughly estimated at nearly £100. There was great alarm in the neighbourhood for about two hours, while the ox was at large, and many of the shopkeepers were obliged to shut their shops for fear of damage.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Victoria, though termed a city, is little better than a village in many ways. The houses are built close together; most are of wood, and one story in height. The streets are not gravelled nor drained, grass grows in all; gaspipes are laid down, but there is no gas, and there is nothing in the shape of waterworks. Here and there you see a brick store two stories high, and flat-roofed, with iron doors. There are plank sidewalks or pavements, with awnings of wood in addition to canvas blinds, intended to keep off the sun and to keep off the rain, which they don't accordingly. In the vicinity are the more comfortable residences of Government officials, successful speculators, and lucky traders retired from the service of the Monopoly Bay Company. Life is so dreary, and, saving perchance in the wet winter season, there are next to no amusements. The silence is only broken by the lumbering wagon, shaking every room, or the shouts of small boys, excited by runaway saddie-horses which have effected their escape from some railing. "What is the news?" is the usual exclamation, and the arrival of a mail, which has become most irregular since the debase of the mail contract, would go far to fill the vacuum. The atmosphere is pure, but pervaded occasionally by dust and glare, which does not act as an eye salve.

PARDON TO GREEK MILITARY INSURGENTS.—Advices from Athens state that nearly two hundred soldiers who deserted on the rebellion of Nauplia and took refuge in Italy have been pardoned and authorised to return to their own country. The decree for this act of pardon was issued on the occasion of the anniversary of the attempt on the life of the Queen by Dosios, from which Her Majesty so providentially escaped. Koronaios and Boulgaris, the leaders of the insurrection, alone are excluded from the effects of the Royal clemency.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR JAMES WHITLEY DRANS DUNDAS, G.C.B.—The above gallant officer expired at Weymouth, on Friday week, after a protracted illness, attended by severe suffering. Sir James entered the Navy in 1799, and at his decease had attained the rank of Admiral of the White. He married, first, the Hon. Miss Whitley Dundas, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Dundas, Lord Amessbury; and, secondly, Lady Emily Ducie, fourth daughter of the late Earl Ducie. By his first marriage Sir James had two sons, the eldest of whom, Mr. Charles Whitley Dundas, late of the Coldstream Guards, and M.P. for the Flint Burghs, died in 1856, leaving an only child, Charles Amessbury, born in 1845, to whom the succession to the valuable family estates in Berkshire and North Wales has now fallen. The deceased's second son is the Vicar of Knibury, Berks, a family living. Only one of the daughters survives, who is the wife of Mr. Henry Robartes, of Messrs. Robartes, Lubbock, and Co. The deceased was G.C.B., and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1857 for his service in the Black Sea.

CITIZEN BONAPARTE AND THE POPE.—When, in 1848, the French National Assembly deliberated on the dispatch, by General Cavaignac, of a French army to Civita Vecchia to protect the Pope, the Emperor Napoleon, who was then Citizen Bonaparte, wrote this letter to the *Constitutionnel* newspaper:—"Sir,—Knowing that my absence in the vote on the expedition to Civita Vecchia was remarked, I think it right to declare that, though resolved to support all measures calculated to guarantee the liberty and authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, I nevertheless could not by my vote approve of a military demonstration which seems to me perilous even for the sacred interests it is desired to protect, and which is calculated to compromise European peace.—L. N. BONAPARTE, Dec. 3, 1848."

#### MORE RIOTING IN HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK on Sunday was the scene of a riot far exceeding in magnitude and in its serious consequences that which took place on the previous Sunday. In consequence of the interruption there was to the meeting of sympathy with Garibaldi by a body of Irish roughs, and who succeeded in thwarting the object of its conveners, large bodies of working men had given notice to the committee that they intended being present in the park on Sunday and supporting them at all hazards. The committee, not feeling justified in incurring the responsibility of calling a second meeting for Sunday, when a collision was likely to ensue, determined to abandon their intention to hold the meeting, and during last week issued a notice to that effect. The publicity given through the press to last Sunday's proceedings, however, combined with the fact that the abandonment of the meeting had not become generally known, caused an immense assemblage in the park on Sunday. Before two o'clock all the principal thoroughfares leading to Hyde Park were crowded with persons proceeding towards it, many of them carrying thick sticks, and by three o'clock the police on duty estimated that at least 100,000 persons had passed through the park gates. As on the previous Sunday, the mound of earth near the Marble Arch was the centre of attraction, and at an early hour in the afternoon it was taken possession of by a body of about 200 Irish labourers, armed with bludgeons, who at once raised the cry of "Three cheers for the Pope, and down with Garibaldi." Immediately surrounding this mound were stationed about 500 more of the same class, similarly armed, and who openly expressed their intention to oppose by force any meeting being held in favour of Garibaldi. It soon became rumoured through the crowd that the committee did not intend holding any meeting, and, while many approved of this decision, by far the greater number expressed much disappointment. On this becoming known to the Irish party on and about the mound, they set up a loud shout, and began taunting the Garibaldian party for their cowardice. A working man who, unperceived by the Irish, had made his way on to the mound, here rushed to the front, and, waving his hat and holding aloft a board with the name of Garibaldi painted upon it, called upon the vast mass of people in front and around the mound to give three cheers for the Italian patriot, which appeal was responded to by a tremendous burst of cheering from the assembled thousands. In an instant a dozen of the Irish bludgeons rattled about the head of the Garibaldian champion, and he was hurled from the mound bleeding profusely. This was the first act of violence committed, and was followed by a desperate rush of the Garibaldians upon the Irishmen, who, from the advantageous position they held, their determination, and the free use of their cudgels, succeeded in beating back their assailants, but few of whom had anything but nature's weapons at their command. Just at this time a body of powerful Irish labourers and others came upon the ground, all armed with sticks, and fought their way up to their countrymen, who, thus reinforced, and emboldened by their recent triumph, with loud hurrahs for the Pope, made a desperate rush amidst the crowd, knocking down indiscriminately men, women, and children, amongst others two or three soldiers of the Guards, who seemed an especial object of dislike to the Irishmen. The Garibaldians, irritated at this attack, and headed by about twenty soldiers, who had rushed to the aid of their comrades, then fought their way up to the mound, and, after a severe struggle with the Irishmen ranged around its base, succeeded in obtaining a footing upon it. The scene now became one of great excitement. The soldiers, who were armed with sticks supplied them by the crowd, amid the cheering of the Garibaldians and the yells and shouting of the Irish, laid about them with unparrying vigour. The blows from the sticks resounded on all sides, and blood began to flow freely from the heads of both parties. Each soldier had at least a dozen assailants to contend with, many of whom were evidently expert at the use of their weapons, and possessed of sufficient bulldog ferocity to make them most formidable opponents. At least a dozen men were lying at this time bleeding and senseless on the top of the mound; and the soldiers were on the point of being overpowered by numbers when about half-a-dozen of the Life Guards, about the same number of the Buffs, followed by a body of at least fifty working men with sticks and umbrellas, rushed on to the mound and turned the tide of victory. After a terrible melee of about five minutes the Irish gave way, and made a precipitate retreat from their position. One soldier of the 3rd Buffs, a short, thickset man, armed with a piece of park rail, knocked down six of the Irishmen in succession, receiving in return a severe wound in the forehead. As the Irishmen were beaten from the mound the people below seized upon those who had made themselves most conspicuous, dragged them to the outskirts of the crowd, and gave them in charge to the policemen, several of whom were there stationed, but with orders not to interfere unless under the personal orders of the commissioner. Those who were identified as having taken an active part in the first onslaught upon the people were at once taken off to the station-house. The Garibaldians and the soldiers being now in possession of the mound, one of the soldiers was hoisted on the shoulders of his comrades, and said if any of the committee were present who had called the meeting last Sunday, and wished to propose a resolution in favour of Garibaldi, the soldiers would form a circle around the mound and guarantee them a hearing. No one, however, responded to this appeal, but it gave rise to one of the greatest bursts of cheers that ever resounded in Hyde Park, followed by more cheers for the Army. The Irish, now driven from the mound and rendered perfectly infuriated by their defeat in that quarter, formed themselves into several detached bodies of about 200 each, and, forcing their way into the crowd in different directions, began striking at all within their reach. It was estimated that there was at this time 200,000 people assembled, and the wishes of one portion of the crowd to escape the blows of these ruffians, the determined stand made against them by other portions, the shouts of the men, the shrieks of the women, and the cries of the juveniles, presented a scene of the most alarming description. Sticks were being used and stones were flying in all directions, and at least 2000 people were battling in different parts of the park. In some cases knives were used, and several persons were taken off the ground who had been stabbed. About 500 soldiers were now mixed up in the crowd, great numbers of whom were fighting against the Irishmen, who at last were overpowered and fled in all directions, many of them meeting with knots of Garibaldians, by whom they were severely maltreated. Sir R. Mayne and Captain Harris, the commissioners of police, now came upon the ground, and it getting dusk, and seeing the alarming state of affairs, they dispatched a constable to the Wellington Barracks for a strong picket of the Fusiliers, about fifty of whom, under the command of an officer, but without arms, speedily attended, one party taking possession of the mound and the other ordering the soldiers into barracks. A strong body of the 11th division of police, who had been kept in reserve at the Marble Arch, were also brought on the ground under the command of Captain Harris. These measures, combined with the retreat of the Irishmen and the approach of dusk, put a stop to the proceedings, and the people gradually left the park, which became quite cleared by eight o'clock. A large number of persons were severely injured during the afternoon, and the various surgeries in the neighbourhood were crowded with parties waiting to have their wounds dressed. It is to be hoped the authorities will take measures to prevent any repetition of these disgraceful doings.

About a score of prisoners, principally Irish, were on Monday brought up before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, charged with riot and assault in Hyde Park on Sunday. With one exception, they were fined in various sums, from ten shillings to five pounds. It is clear that in these disturbances the Irish are the aggressors, though the other party has also been somewhat to blame; but things are come to a pretty pass in this country, where we allow the utmost freedom of speech to those who give utterance to the most unpopular sentiments, if the voices of twenty thousand peaceable Englishmen, desirous to express their feelings and those of a vast majority of their countrymen on a great European question, are to be silenced by the bludgeons of 500 or 600 organised blackguards from the lowest dens of the metropolis.

On Monday several additional casualties to those mentioned in the newspapers came to light, and reports were very generally current through the West-end that a private in the Grenadier Guards had died in the night from injuries which he sustained in the disgraceful fray in Hyde Park. The result, however, of inquiries made at the hospital of the Grenadier Guards, Rochester-row, Westminster, shows that during the fray a private in the Grenadier picket, ordered into the park for the purpose of marching off the men belonging to that regiment, had been conveyed in a cab to the hospital in a seriously-injured condition from a heavy blow on the skull, apparently from a bludgeon, and where he now remains under medical treatment, but he is not considered to be in danger. Another private was admitted shortly afterwards with an extensively-contused wound on the cheek-bone. He was not on the picket, but in the park on his own responsibility, and as he also is considered to be out of danger there appears to be no truth in the rumour that life has been sacrificed. It is to be regretted, nevertheless, that two Irishmen named respectively Samuel Thorne and Timothy Murphy, both of Gray's-buildings, Manchester-square, lie at St. George's Hospital badly stabbed by sharp instruments or weapons, the first named in the hip and the other in both thighs. It is also stated on good authority that a Mr. Gibson, of Highbury, was roughly handled by the Irish and badly cut with a knife in the face as he was peaceably passing along the park in the height of the melee, and had to be removed to his home in a cab.

RIOT ON HOLBORN-HILL.—On Monday night a large number of Irish labourers, who usually assemble against the hoarding between Field-lane and Victoria-street, got up a discussion upon the respective merits of Garibaldi and the Pope, upon which a fight took place between two of the opposing parties. The police endeavoured to make peace, but were shamefully assailed by the adherents of the Pope. In self-defence, the officers were obliged to draw their truncheons and send for a reinforcement. In the interim the rioters were joined by levies of young and old from Holborn-hill, and affairs began to assume a serious aspect, the police being greatly outnumbered by their opponents, who used their utmost efforts to crush the police, who, however, were assisted by some of the bystanders until a fresh body of police arrived, which soon turned the tables, and the police succeeded in capturing two of the ringleaders, but not without severe fighting and several of the Irish sustaining severe injuries.

ON THE 17TH ULT, seventy or eighty people were killed by an explosion of powder at the United States Arsenal, Pittsburgh.







London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY OCTOBER 11, 1862.